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ROLL OF HONOUR.
(1914-1918.)
IN MEMORIAM.

DEANE—In ever-loving memory of Captain Ernest C. Deane, R.A.M.C. (Military Cross and mentioned in Despatches), 1st Indian Expeditionary Force (attached 2nd Leicesters), killed at battle of Loos, 25th September, 1915, third son of T. Stanley and Ailsa A. Deane 37 Cambridge tce., Kingstown.

FOGERTY—In proud and ever-loving memory of Lieutenant J. F. C. Fogerty, R.E., killed in action, at Ypres, 25th September, 1917, aged 21; and of Lieutenant W. P. Fogerty, 57th (Wilde's) Rifles, died, the result of an accident, while on active service, in Egypt, 19th October, 1919, aged 20. "Let those that come after see to it that their name be not forgotten."

HILL—In ever-loving memory of Charles Douglas Hill, Private, King's Liverpool Regiment, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Hill, Glasnevin, killed in action, at battle of Somme, September 28th, 1916.

LA TOUCHE—In most proud and ever-present memory of my beloved son, Everell Digges La Touche, Lieutenant, 5th (attached 2nd Battalion) Royal Irish Rifles, dearly-loved youngest and last surviving child of the late Major E. N. Digges La Touche, who gave his life for God and the Empire at the battle of Mons, September 25th-27th, 1915. "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."
His the joy and mine the pain,
But ere long we'll meet again.
Inspiring Iesu to sorrow—for
It's both "A Dies" and "An Revoir."

SNOW—In ever-loving memory of our dearly-beloved son, Joseph Snow, Sergeant, Irish Guards (late of R.I.C., Wexford), killed in action, in France, September 25, 1916. Sadly missed.
Not dead to those who love him,
Not dead, but gone before;
He lives within our memory still,
And will for evermore.

YOUNG—In never-fading memory of our dearly-loved son Sydney Vernon Young, second Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, who was killed, near Ypres, September 25th, 1918, aged 18 years.
Cloudless youth, gifts of the spring and morn
He gave in sacrifice to God and man."

BIRTHS.

KEANE—September 17, 1922, at Glencree, Enniskymon, Co. Clare, to Doctor and Mrs. Denis Keane, a daughter.

McDONALD—September 24, 1922, at 80 Lower Baggot st., the wife of Howard McDonald, M.A., the Lodge, Malahide, of a son (Duncan Donald).

REIDY—August 30, 1922, at St. Heller's, 450 N.C. rd., to Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Reidy, 113 Clonliffe rd., Dublin, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GEARY and DEEVES—September 5, 1922, at Warlingstown Parish Church, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Dromore, assisted by Rev. C. Carroll, Samuel J. Geary, Dublin, to Edith Mary (May), only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Deeves, Lurgan.

MOSTYN and SIMPSON—September 21, 1922, at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane st., London, by the Rev. Lewis Willis, of Ramsey, assisted by the Rev. J. D. Scott and the Rev. C. B. S. Elliott, Captain Thomas Llewellyn Newcomen Mostyn, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. A. Mostyn, of Brazil Co. Wicklow, to Hilda Mary Simpson, only daughter of the late Mr. William Simpson, of Ramsey, Huntingdonshire, and Mrs. Simpson.

OLDEN and LEACHMAN—September 14, 1922, at the Mariners' Church, Kingstown, by the Rev. Edward L. Boag, B.D., LL.D., St. John's Church, Agreement, Cheshire (cousin of the bride), George Frederick Clifton Olden, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Olden, Palmerston Gardens, Dublin, to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of the late W. Livingston Leachman, J.P., and Mrs. Leachman, Mountain View rd., Dublin.

DEATHS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS received late for insertion in this Column will be found on Page 2.

DEVONSHIRE—September 14, 1922, at Blackrock, Co. Dublin, Charles Devonshire, late of Carrigtwohill, Co. Cork. Deeply regretted by his sorrowing wife and a large circle of friends. R.I.P.

DONAGH—September 23, 1922, at St. James's, South Circular rd., Kilmainham, Dublin, Mrs. C. Donagh, R.I.P. Funeral strictly private. No flowers.

FRENCH—September 19, 1922, at Cuskinny, Queenstown, Savage French, aged 82. Funeral private.

GILL—September 23, 1922, at his residence, High st., Tullamore, Michael J. Gill. Deeply regretted by his sorrowing wife, family and friends. R.I.P. Requiem Office and High Mass for repose of his soul at Church of Assumption, Tullamore, this day (Saturday) after the arrival of the 9 a.m. to Cemetery, Clonmiach. American papers please copy.

HOPE—At her residence, Garlandstown, Mrs. Mary Hope, relict of the late Michael Hope, J.P., Fyfield, Tullamore (Parish Church, 9 o'clock (old time), to-morrow (Tuesday), to Faughalstown Graveyard.

HUTCHINSON—September 24, 1922, at his residence, 3 De Courcy square, Blackrock, William John Hutchinson, late G.P.O., Dublin, second son of the late James Hutchinson, Galway. Deeply regretted by his sorrowing wife, family, and large circle of friends. R.I.P. Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday), after 10 o'clock Mass in St. Columba's Church, Iona rd.

LE FLUFY—September 21, 1922, at Monkstown, Co. Dublin, Lucy Blennell, widow of the late Sir Fenzi Le Flufy, and daughter of the late Rev. Charles Mac-Carthy.

O'DONNELL—September 23, 1922, after a short illness, the Right Reverend Monsignor Terence O'Donnell, D.D., V.G., P.P., Booterstown. Office and High Mass on Wednesday next, September 27th, at 11 o'clock, in the Church of the Assumption, Booterstown.

PLEWMAN—September 22, 1922, at Woodstock, Athy, Thomas Plewman, J.P., aged 80. Funeral this (Monday) morning, at 11.30 o'clock.

REID—September 21, 1922, at his residence, 26 Croothwaite Park, East, Kingstown, after short illness, A. G. Reid, J.P. Funeral strictly private. No flowers.

WALKER—September 18, 1922, at Crosshaven, Margaret W. Walker, widow of the late Anster Fitzgerald Walker, M.D., of Rossbeigh, Co. Kerry.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. Page, Miss Page, and Mr. J. H. Page return their sincere thanks for the many kind messages of sympathy and flowers received in their recent great sorrow.

IN MEMORIAM.

BOOTH—In loving memory of my beloved brother, Harry S. Booth, who was called Home on September 25th, 1921. Sadly missed by all.
And with the morn that angel face shall smile
Which we have loved and lost awhile."—Vi.

CLENDINING—In sad and ever-loving memory of my darling mother, Mary I. Clendining, who entered into rest 25th September, 1919.—Vi.

DEALE—In ever-loving and tender memory of Elsie, who entered her eternal rest on September 26th, 1921. Inserted by Affie and Peg.

ENGLEHEART—In loving memory of our darling and only son, Herbert W. F. Engleheart (Bertie), entered into rest September 24th, 1915. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing parents, grandmother, and aunties.

ENGLEHEART—In loving memory of my darling brother (Bertie), who fell asleep September 24th, 1915.
No one who knew him will ever forget him,
His ways were so gentle, so loving, and kind.
Ethel.

LELAND—First Anniversary—In loving memory of our dear mother, who was called Home 25th September, 1921. "Severed only till He come."—(Miss) L. S. Leland.

LINDEY—In loving memory of our dear mother, who fell asleep in Jesus September 25th, 1920.
"Peace, perfect peace, with loved ones far away,
In Jesus' keeping we are safe and they."

NORRIS—In sad and loving memory of my mother, Mrs. Norris, who died 25th September, 1914. Sweet Lord, grant her the light of Heaven.—Lettie.

THOMPSON—In ever-loving memory of our dear father, David Thompson, who died September 24th, 1917; also our dear mother, Sarah Thompson, who died July 7th, 1915, of 13 Upper Baggot st. Dearly loved. Inserted by their loving daughters.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BETTY.—No letter from you since 31st August Can you communicate by water? Very anxious.—GARRY.

FREEMASONS' HALL—Committee of Charity and Inspection, Wednesday, 27th inst., at 8.30. All W.M.'s requested to attend.

POUND DAY—THURSDAY, 28th INST., NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, 88 Harcourt Street, Dublin.

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YIELDING £70 per annum, on well-secured property in Rathgar, for Sale by Private Treaty.—A 156, this office.

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wish to advise their Clients that Policies falling due for Renewal this month will be kept in force as far as possible, and give this intimation owing to the Postal Strike.

DRAWING AND PAINTING CLASSES, with Model.—Miss Clare Maids, 31 South Anne street. Re-opening September 27.

MOOSE Head (supposed to be one of the largest specimens); also Elk Head and High-class Household Furniture and Effects, to be Sold by Auction on Thursday Next, 28th September, at 70a, Upper Leeson street.
JAMES H. NORTH and CO., Auctioneers, 110 Grafton street.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANO, Upright Grand; also Nelson Sideboard, Antique and Modern Furniture, to be Sold by Auction at Greenhill, Killiney, on Tuesday Next, 26th September.
JAMES H. NORTH and CO., Auctioneers, 110 Grafton street.

SCHIEDMAYER BABY GRAND PIANOFORTE; Chippendale Hall Table, on cabriole legs, with carved mask and garlands; Antique Drawingroom and Diningroom Furniture, to be Sold by Auction on Thursday, 5th October, at 169 Lower Leeson street.
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10. 0 a.m. Connection to Stations to Kildare and Tullow Branch.
12.30 p.m. Intermediate Stations to Buttevant, connection to Limerick, via Limerick Junction.
3.15 p.m. Intermediate Stations to Kilkenny, via Carlow.
4.45 p.m. to Kildare, and Intermediate Stations to Limerick Junction (Limerick and Monmouth excepted), with connections to Athlone and Banagher, Waterford via Marybrough, Mountmellick, Roscrea, Birr, Cashel, and Limerick, via Limerick Junction.
5.15 p.m. Intermediate Stations to Kildare.
6.15 p.m. Intermediate Stations to Kilkenny, via Carlow and Tullow Branch.
TO KINGSBRIDGE.
7.30 a.m. from Tullow and Intermediate Stations, arriving 9.35 a.m.
7.40 a.m. from Kilkenny and Intermediate Stations, via Carlow, arriving 10.20 a.m.
8. 5 a.m. from Thurles and Intermediate Stations, with connections from Birr 7.35 a.m., Waterford 7.12 a.m. Athlone 8.10 a.m., and Banagher 7.45 a.m., arriving 11.30 a.m.
8.50 a.m. from Buttevant and Intermediate Stations to Kildare (Limerick and Monasterevan excepted), with connection from Limerick 8.50 a.m. Cashel 9.45 a.m., and arriving Kingsbridge 1.5 p.m.
9.50 a.m. from Waterford and Intermediate Stations, via Carlow, arriving 2.5 p.m.
2. 0 p.m. from Kildare and Intermediate Stations, arriving 3.15 p.m.
11.50 a.m. from Buttevant and Intermediate Stations, with connections from Newcastle West 8.10 a.m. Limerick 11.30 a.m. Tipperary 12.12 p.m., Cashel 1.25 p.m., Birr 2.0 p.m., Kilkenny 1.30 p.m., via Marybrough; Athlone 12.50 p.m., Banagher 1.45 p.m., and Tullow 3.48 p.m., arriving Kingsbridge 6.0 p.m.
5. 0 p.m. from Limerick Junction, Waterford and Thurles Ballybrophy, and Marybrough, with connections from Newcastle West 12.53 p.m., Limerick 3.54 p.m., Cashel 2.30 p.m., Limerick 3.40 p.m., Tipperary 4.35 p.m., Mountmellick 5.0 p.m., Waterford 4.30 p.m., and arriving Kingsbridge 7.40 p.m.
7.35 p.m. from Dublin and Intermediate Stations, with connections from Waterford 4.30 p.m., Kilkenny, via Carlow 5.40 p.m., arriving Kingsbridge at 8.30 p.m.
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LIMERICK JUNCTION-TIPPERARY.—Trains leave Limerick for Tipperary at 8.50 a.m., 11.30 a.m., and 3.40 p.m., and Tipperary for Limerick at 12.12 p.m., 4.35 p.m., and 7.8 p.m.
Limerick Junction for Limerick at 10.0 a.m., and Limerick for Limerick Junction at 6.0 p.m.
LIMERICK-KILLALOE.—Trains leave Killaloe for Limerick at 8.30 a.m. and 1.3 p.m., and Limerick for Killaloe at 10.0 a.m. and 5.35 p.m.
LIMERICK-ENNIS-ATHENRY.—Trains leave Limerick for Athenry at 11.0 a.m., Limerick for Ennis at 2.15 p.m. and 5.30 p.m., Ennis for Athenry at 8.53 a.m., Athenry for Limerick at 10.45 a.m. and 4.45 p.m., Ennis for Limerick at 9.30 p.m.
LIMERICK-CHARLEVILLE.—Trains leave Limerick for Charleville at 11.50 a.m. and 5.15 p.m., and Charleville for Limerick at 2.0 p.m. and 7.0 p.m.
LIMERICK-NEWCASTLE WEST.—Trains leave Limerick for Newcastle West at 7.0 a.m., 11.25 a.m., and 6.0 p.m., and Newcastle West for Limerick at 8.15 a.m., 12.55 p.m., and 7.45 p.m.
WATERFORD-BALLYCULLANE.—Trains leave Waterford at 7.45 a.m., 2.5 p.m., and 6.8 p.m., and Ballycullane for Waterford at 8.57 a.m., 1.7 p.m., 7.20 p.m., and 7.16 p.m.
WEXFORD-WELLINGTON BRIDGE.—Trains leave Wexford for Wellington Bridge at 7.40 a.m., 12 noon, and 5.50 p.m., and Wellington Bridge for Wexford at 9.0 a.m., 2.58 p.m. and 7.0 p.m.
WEXFORD-ROSSLARE STRAND-KILRANE.—Trains leave Wexford for Kilrane at 7.40 a.m., 11.15 a.m., 2.50 p.m., and 7.15 p.m., and Kilrane for Wexford at 8.50 a.m., 12.7 p.m., and 8.27 p.m.
There are NO SERVICES between Glenmel and Thurles, Buttevant and Cork, Athenry and Sligo, Birdhill and Roscrea, Waterford and Tipperary, Waterford and Mallow, Tipperary and Mitchelstown, Mallow and Tralee, Newmarket, Kenmare, Valencia Harbour, Castleisland, Fenit, Tralee and Newcastle West, Cork and Cobh (Queenstown), and Ballybrophy and Wellington Bridge.
The above Services cannot be guaranteed, and are liable to alteration from day to day without Notice.
R. A. NEALE, General Manager.
Kingsbridge Station, Dublin, 23rd September, 1922.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY (IRELAND).
MAZE RACES,
On WEDNESDAY, 27th SEPTEMBER, 1922.
A Special Train will run from Dublin at 10.20 a.m., calling at Drogheda 11.0 a.m., Dundalk 11.50 a.m., Portadown 12.30 p.m., and due Maze 12.40 p.m. This train will return from Maze at 4.45 p.m., calling at same intermediate stations, to arrive Dublin about 7.15 p.m.
Excursion Tickets will be issued by this train from Dublin, Drogheda, Dundalk, to Maze, available for day of issue only.
JOHN BAGWELL,
General Manager.
Dublin September, 1922.

HOTELS & HEALTH RESORTS.
MORAN'S HOTEL, DUBLIN.
RE-OPENED.
BUSINESS AS USUAL.
Telephone—No. 814. F. A. MORAN, Proprietor.

SALTHILL HOTEL, MONKSTOWN, CO. DUBLIN.
Standing in its own Grounds.
Overlooking Kingstown Harbour and Dublin Bay.
Suites and Bedrooms with Private Bathrooms. Dancing, Music, Tennis, Croquet, Billiards. Golf Links in immediate vicinity. Open to non-residents. Wedding Breakfasts and Banquets Catered for.
This Hotel is under the same management as the ROYAL HIBERNIAN HOTEL DUBLIN. Arrangements have been made for the convenience of visitors to have Luncheon at either Hotel. Free Garage.
Telegrams—"Saltotel, Blackrock." Telephones—"189 and 190 Kingstown."

THE SHELBOURNE.
THE LEADING DUBLIN HOTEL.
TABLE D'HOTE LUNCHES AND DINNERS. Open to Non-residents.
FIRST-CLASS CUISINE AND PENOWNED CELLARS.
Tables may be Reserved.

ROYAL MARINE HOTEL, KINGSTOWN (CO. DUBLIN).
Situated in its own grounds (5 acres), facing Dublin Bay, adjoining Mail Boat Pier.
12 minutes by Rail to Dublin. Trains every 15 minutes.

PRIVATE TENNIS COURTS
(Free to Visitors).
ELECTRIC LIGHT. MOTOR GARAGE. LIFT. SEA BATHING. 5 GOLF LINKS.
'PHONE (3 LINES), 180 KTOWN } BOOKLET WIRE—"COMFORT," KTOWN. } FREE.

KINGSTOWN.
HOTEL CARLISLE.
Magnificently situated over East Pier, commanding beautiful views of Dublin Bay, Howth, Ireland's Eye, and Lambay. Adjacent to Golf Links. Lounge, in which dances are held; also Billiard and Writing Rooms recently added. One minute from Station, Mail Steamers and Baths. Free Garage. Apply Proprietress. 'Phone 119 Kingstown.

ALEXANDRE HOTEL,
GRESHAM TERRACE,
DUN LAOGHAIRE (late Kingstown).
One minute from Trams, Trains, Steamers. 'Phone 71.

GREYSTONES.
THE GRAND HOTEL.
French Cuisine.
Golf at Greystones and Delgany. SATURDAY CINDERELLAS FREE TO HOTEL VISITORS.
Telephone—Greystones No. 11.

ST. ANN'S HILL HYDRO, BLARNEY. HEALTH RESORT.
Charming scenery. Mild, bracing air. Ideal for rest, change of air, or convalescence. Excellent table and fresh supplies of milk, vegetables, fruit, etc., from Home Farm and gardens. Golf (9-hole course), tennis, croquet.
Reduced terms to parties, or for lengthened stay. Inquiries—The Sec., Hydro., St. Ann's Hill, Co. Cork.

LLANDUDNO — CHATSWORTH HOTEL. Facing sea. Next Pier. First-class cuisine and service. Incl. tariff from Mrs. BAGLEY (late Vine Hotel, Stafford). Tel. 369.

LLANDUDNO—"ORMSCLIFFE." From. First-class comfortable Hotel. Sea front. Accom. 250. Dance and entertainment each evg. Mod.

ISLE OF MAN—Pleasure Island. All sports and amusements. Beautiful scenery. Historic associations. Guide, etc., free.—P. K. Clague, Official Advertg. Department, Isle of Man.

HARROGATE SPA HYDRO, King's road (Tel. 409), overlooking Royal Hall; near Baths and Pump Rooms. From 12/6 per day.

BOARDING AND HOTELS.
A'T Ray's, Fitzwilliam place, Dublin's most comfort. able and best circumstanced house. 'Phone, 4600.
A'T Kingstown—Raymilton House, 5 Dreadnaught terrace—Board Residence. Telephone—Kingstown, 171.
A'T Dublin—Fowar's Hotel, Kildare st., fully licensed; central; moderate. Telephone, 406. 31 T
A'T Mayfair Hotel, 30 Lower Baggot street—Its comfortable, moderate. 'Phone, 3017. 12 18
BOURNEMOUTH—Claremont, St. Michael's road, Board Residence; close pier, shops; various terms.
GREYSTONES—Seapatrick Private Hotel, open for winter; near sea, rail, golf; on 4½ acres. 'Phone 41.
LLANDUDNO—St. Lawrence Boarding Establishment, Castle's Promenade, facing sea; electric light, separate tables; highly recommended; moderate terms.—Mrs. Thomas. 18 16
LLANDUDNO—Bedford Private Hotel, Promenade. Comfortable, moderate; separate tables. 'Phone, terms, application.
DORTRUSH—West Bay Hotel, Mark street. Board Residence; convenient to station and golf links; good table; terms moderate.—Burns. 21
RYE—Mermaille Private Hotel, facing sea. Illus. Tariff. Tel. 100.—Mrs. Phillips.
BUSINESS Gentleman can have Full or Partial Board at the Yarna Hotel, Clontarf. 22 C

PRESCOTT'S
FOR
PERFECTION
IN
DYEING & CLEANING.
Telephone Nos.—571 and 2856. (1)

GREAT CARE IS TAKEN THAT ADVERTISEMENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THIS PAPER APPEAR CORRECTLY; BUT NO LIABILITY IS UNDERTAKEN FOR ANY ERROR IN OR OMISSION OF ANY ADVERTISEMENT, AND THE PROPRIETORS RESERVE THE RIGHT TO OMIT OR ALTER ANY ADVERTISEMENT, NO MATTER WHERE OR BY WHOM ACCEPTED.

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12 words or under 1/-
Every succeeding word One Penny.
4 consecutive insertions FOR price of 3.
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Box office address counts as three words. If replies are to be called for; or, if they are to be sent by post, as four words.
Advertisements not prepaid are charged at a minimum of 3/- per insertion.
Publication of these advertisements is not guaranteed on any particular day.
(Trade advertisements in these columns 1/- per line.)

SITUATIONS VACANT.
ORIGINAL testimonials should not be enclosed with replies to advertisements. (21/4/'22.)

IRISH TIMES, LTD.,
WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.
Telephone Nos. 50354, 5037.
BRANCH OFFICES—
BELFAST—108 Royal avenue. 'Phone 1787.
CORK—13 Marlborough street. 'Phone 655.
LONDON—69 Fleet street, E.C. 4. Central 4350.
MANCHESTER—32 Victoria street, City 30864.
GLASGOW—54 Gordon street. Central 54.

LOST AND FOUND.
LOST, between 16 Westmoreland street, Fleet street and Lower Abbey Street, Platinum and Gold Chain, Eyeglasses attached; reward.—A 65, this office. 21 B
STRAYED from Grangewilliam, Maynooth, August 26, one Bullock, shamrock brand on both ears; reward given for information.—C. Kehely. 20 A

SITUATIONS VACANT.
CANTERBURY COLLEGE, NEW ZEALAND.
Applications are invited for the position of Assistant Lecturer at the above College at a salary of £500 per annum. Applicants should hold an Honours Degree in Chemistry and have studied Organic Chemistry in final year. Full particulars obtainable by enclosing stamped foolscap envelope to the High Commissioner for New Zealand, 415 Strand, London, W.C. 2, by whom applications will be received up to the 14th October.
A TTENDANT required for old lady, night work (Protestant); light household duties.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT AT 7.45
STELLA PATRICK CAMPBELL,
WITH MALCOLM TEARLE AND
FULL LONDON COMPANY,
In Ethel M. Dell's Famous Work, The
KNAVE OF DIAMONDS.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2.30.
Next Week: The New MUSICAL COMEDY Success,
"A NIGHT OUT."

EMPIRE THEATRE.
6.45 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 9.45.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN DUBLIN,
THE CELEBRATED ENTERTAINER AT THE PIANO,
DOROTHY VARICK.
THE BIG TIMERS. HOLT TRIO.
Keyes and Cody, ...Delhi and Partner.
Vic Sisters. H. T. Harold.

ABBEY THEATRE.
To-morrow (Tuesday), and following nights, at 8.15.
Matinee Saturday, 2.30.
THE ISLAND OF SAINTS AND HOW TO GET OUT OF IT, by St. John Ervine.
THE COURTING OF MARY DOYLE, by Edward McNulty.
Booking at Theatre.
and at
Clery's, Lower O'Connel street.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
TWICE NIGHTLY 6.45 and 8.45. TEL. 3016.
THE POWERFUL IRISH-AMERICAN PLAY,
"TRUE IRISH HEARTS."

BOHEMIAN PICTURE THEATRE, PHIBSBORO' ROAD.
TO-DAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY.
FOR THREE DAYS ONLY,
"WHY GIRLS LEAVE HOME."
Featuring ANNA Q. NILLSON,
The Greatest Human Interest Drama ever shown on the Screen.
A Play with a real heart throb.
What is the attraction when girls leave their homes? There is always something.
DON'T MISS SEEING THIS PICTURE.

THE CARLTON PICTURE HOUSE.
NOW SHOWING:
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
NEW PICTURE
"TRUE HEART SUSIE,"
Featuring
LILIAN GISH.
A Tender Story of Love and Sacrifice, which will appeal to all.
See dainty Lilian Gish in a role of exceptional charm.

THE SACKVILLE PICTURE HOUSE. For Three Days Only— "IT'S A GREAT LIFE." All Star Cast. Also Harold Lloyd In "NEVER WEAKEN."

PRINCESS, RATHMINES.
"THE LITTLE GREY MOUSE,"
Featuring LOUISE LOVELY.

CORINTHIAN PICTURE HOUSE.
TO-DAY, TO-MORROW, and WEDNESDAY.
"BLANCHETTE."
TOPICAL, COMEDY, AND TRAVEL.
OCTOBER 2—GRIFFITHS' GREATEST:
"BIRTH OF A NATION."

METROPOLE CINEMA.
CONTINUOUS ..... 3—10.30.
"ISOBEL."
An Alluring Story of the great North-West, featuring
HOUSE PETERS AND
JANE NOVAK.
Adapted by James Oliver Curwood from his most famous novel.
COMING SHORTLY.
THE HARLEY KNOLES PRODUCTION,
"THE BOHEMIAN GIRL,"
With an All-Star Cast, featuring
Gladys Cooper, Ivor Novello,
Ellen Terry, Aubrey Smith,
Constance Collier, Henry Vibart.

METROPOLE RESTAURANT.
NOW OPEN.
12.30 to 9.30.
METROPOLE BALLROOM.
DANCING—MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY NIGHTS, 8 to 11 p.m.
Evening Dress.
Tickets—T. Leggett Byrne, Esq., 27 Adelaide road, or at Restaurant.

SKETCHING CLUB EXHIBITION,
MILLS HALL.
NOTICE TO MEMBERS,
PICTURES RECEIVED FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20th

VOICE PRODUCTION, SINGING, AND INTERPRETATION OF SONG.
MISS ALICE RAFTER
Will resume Tuitions from OCTOBER 2nd at 4 MERRION ROW and ST. JAMES'S, MONTPELIER HILL, DUBLIN.

DANCING, CALISTHENICS, AND SWEDISH DRILL.
THE MISSES MALLINS (London Diplomas),
Re-open all Classes on and from OCTOBER 2nd.
Classes held at SUTTON, KINGSTOWN, DALKEY, BRAY, WICKLOW, ROSCREA, and at MOLESWORTH HALL, DUBLIN.
Parents interviewed on this and Wednesday mornings at MOLESWORTH HALL, 10.30 to 12.45, or other days at 31 PEMBROKE ROAD.

SHIPPING.
BRITISH & IRISH S.P. CO., LTD.
Sailings from 27 SIR JOHN ROGERSON'S QUAY.
PLYMOUTH, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON.
EVERY SATURDAY AT 2 p.m
SUMMER HOLIDAY TRIPS.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.
LONDON.
EVERY TUESDAY at 5 p.m. (Cargo only).
LIVERPOOL.
Passenger, Cargo, and Live Stock Sailings from NORTH WALL.
MONDAY, 25th SEPTEMBER..... 7 p.m.
TUESDAY, 26th SEPTEMBER.. 7 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 27th SEPTEMBER 7 p.m.
THURSDAY, 28th SEPTEMBER., 7 p.m.
MANCHESTER.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS (Cargo and Live Stock only).
PRESTON.
THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS (Cargo and Live Stock only).
Passengers, Cargo, and Live Stock carried subject to conditions specified in Company's Sailings Bills.
27 SIR JOHN ROGERSON'S QUAY DUBLIN.
Tel. 4021. Teleg.— Ladyship.
Passenger Booking Office, 10 Westmoreland street Telephone No. 1039.

BRITISH & IRISH STEAM PACKET CO., LTD.
DUBLIN AND CORK.
PASSENGER AND CARGO SERVICE.
EXPRESS STEAMER
"LADY KERRY" OR "BANDON"
WILL SAIL DAILY AT 5 P.M.
(Sundays excepted)
FROM SIR JOHN ROGERSON'S QUAY.
Passengers, Cargo, and Live Stock carried subject to the conditions specified in Company's Sailing Bills.
27 Sir John Rogerson's quay, Dublin. Tel. No. 4021. Teleg.—Ladyship.
Passenger Booking Office, 16 Westmoreland street, Dublin. Tel. No. 1039.
Cork Agents—CITY OF CORK S.P. CO. LTD., Penrose quay. Tel No. 1011. Teleg.—Packet.

CLYDE SHIPPING CO., LTD.
DUBLIN
To WATERFORD and CORK } TUESDAY.
LIMERICK via Do. .....
Goods, which are received and shipped subject to Company's conditions of Transport, should be alongside on Monday and not later than 1 p.m. Tuesday.
George's quay, 23/9/22.

SEA TRIPS, ETC.
PARIS & SWITZERLAND
(ESCORTED).
7 Days to PARIS, 2d cl. Travel..... £8 8 0
12 Days MONTREUX, Tour, 1st cl. Travel..... £15 15 0
12 Days SWISS and ITALIAN Lakes.. £21 17 6
13 Days PARIS and MONTREUX Tour £18 6 6
17 Days LUCERNE Tour £13 10 0
17 Days LUCERNE LUGANO Tour.... £18 10 0
For Sailings, Routes, and Italian Tours apply GEORGE LUNN'S TOURS, 74 Mortimer street, W.1.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL
6.45 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 9.0.
MAY MOORE DUPREZ,
Garadini, The Jays, Bert Groves,
Dainty Eva Linacre.
MOONEY AND HOLBEIN, TEN LOONIES.

WINTER GARDENS CAFE.
LADIES' ORCHESTRA, 3 to 2.30 and 4 to 6 p.m.

TIVOLI (6.45 and 9 p.m.) THEATRE
Tel. 4125
C. H. CARLISLE, King of Ragtime. JIM C. MAX, in Coon Songs and Dances.
AITO, Japanese Entertainer. BILLY MATCHETT, Comedian.
SUPPORTED BY FULL VARIETY COMPANY.

KINGSTOWN PAVILION
3.30 TO 10.15. 6 DAYS ONLY.
WALLACE REID,
AGNES AYRES and THEODORE ROBERTS, in
"THE LOVE SPECIAL."
A Fine Stirring Picture. Faultlessly Produced.
At 4.20, 6.40 and 9.10 Preceded by
JIMMY AUBREY, in "THE MESSENGER."
Kinetic Review. Mack Sennett Cup. Pictorial, etc.

LA SCALA THEATRE.
CONTINUOUS PROGRAMME ..... 3 to 10.30.
L'ATLANTIDE,
THE FRENCH WONDER FILM,
is being screened again this week, in response to the requests of hundreds of patrons who were unable to secure admission last week.
SUPERB ARTISTES! PHOTOGRAPHY! WONDERFUL UNIQUE DESERT SCENES!
L'ATLANTIDE
Represents the Summit of Screen Achievement.

LA SCALA BALLROOM.
RE-OPENS ON
THURSDAY NEXT
WITH
CARNIVAL DANCE
(Under direction of Miss May Lee).
MR. E. J. HARRISON'S BAND.
Tickets (at Door).....3/- and 3/6 each.

GRAND CENTRAL CINEMA.
"THE MOTH,"
Starring
NORMA TALMADGE.
This is one of the most successful Pictures in which Norma Talmadge has ever played.
PATHE GAZETTE, ETC.

THE PILLAR PICTURE HOUSE.
TO-DAY, TO-MORROW, and WEDNESDAY.
"MANHATTAN MADNESS,"
Starring
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.
See Douglas Fairbanks at his Best in this Super-Production.
GAZETTE, COMEDIES, ETC.

MATER CARNIVAL
A COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
IN THE
HIPPODROME.
UNDER THE ST. NICHOLAS MUSICAL SOCIETY,
NORAH HILL,
WINNER OF GERVASE ELWES CUP AT FEIS.
JACK BYRNE,
DUBLIN'S FAVOURITE COMEDIAN.
WILBUR,
DUBLIN'S FAVOURITE MAGICIAN.
SPECIAL DANCES.
MISS McCLOUD,
IMPERSONATOR.
HAVE YOU HEARD OF SATURDAY NIGHT'S SUCCESS? ABSOLUTELY UNIQUE.
ADMISSION, 6d. CHILDREN HALF-PRICE.

PUBLIC NOTICES.
DUBLIN MASTER BAKERS' COMMITTEE.
PRICE OF BREAD.
THE DUBLIN MASTER BAKERS' COMMITTEE GIVE NOTICE THAT ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, MONDAY, 25th SEPTEMBER, 1922, THE PRICE OF BREAD WILL BE
5½d. PER 2lb. LOAF,
DELIVERED.
JOHN P. MacAVIN, Secretary.
Committee Rooms, Commercial Buildings, Dame street, Dublin.

An ard-chaob de connaó na Gaeðilge,
39 Ceapóg Painaill.
THE OPENING MEETING
of the
ARD CHRAOBH, GAELIC LEAGUE
Will be held in the Branch Premises, 39 PARNELL SQUARE,
On
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), 26th inst., at 8 p.m.
Classes commence on the following Tuesday, 3rd OCTOBER.
All Students should attend for enrolment during the previous week.
The Programme of Classes etc., is obtainable at the above address. Members will understand that individual notices cannot at present be sent out. (L.)

ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS.
The Life-Schools will Re-open at 6 St. Stephen's Green on MONDAY, October 2nd, 1922. The Classes may be attended without fee by bona-fide Art Students who satisfy the Council as to proficiency.
Particulars can be obtained from
THE SECRETARY,
Royal Hibernian Academy, Dublin.

O IDEACHAS NAISIUNTA
IONAID DO MHUINTEORI INS NA SGOILEANNA SOMPLACHA.
Is gearr go mbeitear ag tosnadh oidi do na hailteanna so leanas ins na Scoileanna Somplacha caðhon :—
(1) Beirt chonganteiri (fir) i lar-gcoil shomplach na m-bnachaill im Baile Atha Cliath.
(2) Beirt bhoncanteiri no breis acu beirt (mna) i lar-gcoil shomplach na g-cailini im Baile Atha Cliath.
Ni mor iarratais sgriobtha do chur can An Runaidhe, Oifig an Oideachais Naisiunta, Baile Atha Cliath, agus abreamh a dheanamh iontu ar aon leasdar soeleachta ata ar an iarratair go mor mher ins an n-Gaedhilg, agus iad dheith ins an oifig ar an data is deireadh Fomhmhair, 1922.
Oifig an Oideachais Naisiunta,
Baile Atha Cliath, 25ad Meadhon Fomhmhair, 1922.

NATIONAL EDUCATION, IRELAND.
MODEL SCHOOL VACANCIES.
Steps will be taken at an early date to fill the undermentioned vacancies in Model Schools :—
(1) Two vacancies for Assistant Masters in the Central Model Boys' School, Dublin.
(2) Two or more vacancies for Assistant Mistresses in the Central Model Girls' School, Dublin.
Application should be made by intending candidates in writing to the Secretary, Board of National Education, Marlborough street, and should be accompanied with a statement of any special qualifications particularly in Irish. Applications should reach this Office not later than the 2nd October, 1922.
Office of National Education,
Dublin, 25th September, 1922.

SHIPPING
C.G.T. FRENCH LINE
PLYMOUTH TO NEW YORK.
and vice versa.
ROCHAMBEAU (Yct.) 3 FRANCE .....Oct. 5
PARIS .....Oct. 21 FRANCE .....Oct. 28
PLYMOUTH TO COLON,
Via WEST INDIES TRINIDAD, and SPANISH MAIN and vice versa.
LA NAVARRE Oct. 14 PEROU .....Nov. 15
WINTER CRUISES to the West Indies and Spanish Main. 45 days' voyage. All inclusive cost of under £17 per day.
Apply Cie. Gen Transatlantique, 5 B Pall Mall, S.W. 1

ADVERTISEMENTS.
The following is the order of advertisements in to-day's Irish Times :—
Births, Marriages and Deaths. Page 1.
Ancestors. Railways. Hotels. Horses. Lost and Found. Situations Vacant and Wanted. Medical. Specific Articles for Sale and Wanted. Garden &c. Poultry, Eggs, Dairy, &c. Furniture & Household. Music. Pianos &c. Dress for Sale & Wanted. Dogs for Sale & Wanted. Horses &c. Second Page.
Amusements. Sale by Auction. Public Notices. Sixth Page.
Auctions. Houses and Lands. Cycles and Motor Cars. Tuition. Schools. Business Premises. Stabling. To Let and Wanted. Houses to Let and Wanted. Seaside and Country. Miscellaneous. Apartments.

J. W. ELVERY & CO., LTD.
CART AND RICK COVERS,
IN
GREEN, DRAB, BLACK and WHITE.
MOTOR LORRY COVERS,
GREEN, WHITE, DRAB.
SIDECAR COVER IN HOODITE TO ORDER A SPECIALITY.
HORSE LOIN COVERS,
DOG COVERS, Etc.
ELEPHANT HOUSE,
46 & 46 LR. SACKVILLE ST.
76 MID. ABBEY ST. } DUBLIN.
34 NASSAU ST.
65 DAWSON ST.
Also at CORK AND LONDON.

AT DUBLIN CENTRAL FACTORY
ELECTRIC LIGHTING INSTALLATIONS.
PETTER'S ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANT.
OSRAM ELECTRIC LAMPS.
MAGUIRE & GATCHELL (LTD.),
14 DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN.

R. ATKINSON & CO.
HAVE ALWAYS A
LARGE ASSORTMENT ON VIEW OF
ISH POPLIN,
IRISH POPLIN TIES,
AND
IRISH LACE.
31 COLLEGE GREEN, DUBLIN.

The Irish Times.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1922.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS:
Dublin 5036 and 5037.
Belfast 1787.
London Central 4350.
BELFAST OFFICE: 108 Royal Avenue.
LONDON OFFICE: 59 Fleet Street.
POSTAL SUBSCRIPTION: 19/6 per quarter.

TO-DAY'S INDEX.

LEADING ARTICLES:	Page.
A Turkish Peace	2
Cork's Appeal	2
New Air-Ways	2
Space and Books	2
GENERAL:	
Allies' Joint Note to Angora	3
Compensation	4
Dublin and the Provinces	3
From Dublin to Tralee	3
Improving the Services	3
Lawlessness Continued	3
Shipping Reports	6
Torpedo Boat Sunk	3
Two Soldiers Shot	1
U.S. Markets	4
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR:	
The Cost of Living	4
Sir Charles Bantley	4
FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKETS	5
SPORTING NEWS	4-5

WEATHER FORECAST.

General Inference.—A vigorous depression off South-Western Ireland will soon cause freshening southerly winds and rainy weather over Ireland and Western England, but elsewhere there will be a brief interval of quiet and mainly fair weather, with morning mist or fog.

Ireland, N.W., N.E., S.E., and S.W.—Freshening southerly wind; dull, some rain; visibility poor at times; moderate temperature.

South-West Ireland—South of Channel to S.W. Ireland—Irish Sea and St. George's Channel.—Freshening southerly wind; dull, some rain; visibility poor at times; sea moderate to rather rough.

North-Western Seaboard—N. Ireland to Hebrides.—Wind light and indefinite, freshening from S. or S.E. later: fair at first, becoming unsettled later: visibility mainly good; sea slight, then moderate.

Dixon and Bempenstall, Barometers and Forecasters, 12 Suffolk street, Dublin.—(Advt.)

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR (SUMMER TIME).

To-day....Morning 5.51 Evening 3.15
To-morrow.. .. .. 6.42 .. .. 4.10

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (SUMMER TIME).

To-day....Rises .. 7.18 Sets 7.17
To-morrow .. .. 7.17 .. .. 7.17
LIGHTING-UP TIME ..... 8.19 P.M.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre—"Knave of Diamonds," 7.45 p.m.
Theatre Royal—Varieties, 6.45 and 9 p.m.
Queen's Theatre—"True Irish Hearts," 6.45 and 8.45 p.m.
Empire Theatre—Varieties, 6.45 and 8.45 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre—Varieties, 6.45 and 9 p.m.
Bohemian Picture Theatre—Continuous.
The Carlton—Pictures, continuous.
The Sackville Picture House—Continuous.
Princes, Rathmines—Pictures, continuous.
Corinthian Picture House—Continuous.
Metropole Cinema—Continuous, 3-10.30 p.m.
Kingstown Pavilion—Pictures, 3.30 to 10.15 p.m.
La Scala Theatre—Pictures, 3-10.30 p.m.
Grand Central Cinema—Continuous.
Pillar Picture House—Continuous.
Mater Carnival, Ballsbridge.
Parliament—R.D.S., Theatre, 3 p.m.
Pembroke Council, 4.30 p.m.
Rotary Club Luncheon, 1.15 p.m.

NEWS SUMMARY.

IRELAND.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork has issued an important Pastoral, in which he discusses the position of the irregulars in regard to the Church.—(P. 3.)

The Postmaster-General states that there has been a steady improvement in the postal and telegraph services. The Post Office workers, however, deny that the services have improved.—(P. 3.)

Two soldiers were walking along the Ardee road, Dundalk, with two civilians last Saturday night when two civilians drew a revolver and shot the soldiers.—(P. 2.)

One of our special correspondents describes how he reached Tralee by boat.—(P. 3.)

ABROAD.

The Allies have sent an agreed Note to the Angora Government inviting it to send plenipotentiaries to a conference, at which the Powers and interested States would be represented, to arrange terms of peace. The Allies will return Thrace to Turkey on condition that the freedom of the Straits is ensured.—(P. 3.)

In an explanation of Great Britain's policy in the Near East crisis, Mr. Lloyd George emphasises the importance of maintaining the freedom of the Straits in the interests of the world, and the imperative need of keeping the fighting out of Europe.—(P. 3.)

His Majesty's torpedo boat destroyer Speedy has been sunk in collision in the Sea of Marmora. Ten lives were lost.—(P. 3.)

Turkish cavalry penetrated the Chanak neutral zone, but retired beyond the frontier after the commander of the British garrison had had a conversation with the Turkish officer in command.—(P. 3.)

SPORTING.

At Newbury on Saturday Norseman won the Newbury Autumn Cup.—(P. 4.)

DUBLIN BREAD PRICE REDUCED.

From our advertisement columns it will be observed that the Dublin Master Bakers' Committee has fixed the price of bread in Dublin, on and from this date, at 5½d. per 2lb. loaf, delivered. Recently the price was 5½d.

Dr. Schaliman has introduced a motion in the Finnish Diet providing for a popular vote on the question of prohibition.

A Turkish Peace.

Three important developments in the Near Eastern situation have taken place since last Saturday. A report from Constantinople announces that strong forces of Kemalist cavalry have crossed the frontier of the Chanak neutral zone near the village of Erenkeny; Mr. Lloyd George has made an important declaration of policy; and the three major Allies have sent an invitation of peace to Mustapha Kamal Pasha. The first of these developments may be very sinister or it may be a mistake. The village of Erenkeny is within gunshot of the British lines, and the dangers of an "incident" are obvious. The British troops at Chanak are in some strength; they have been reinforced considerably during the past few days, and, if anything in the nature of a skirmish should develop, it might have very serious results. The tone of the Allies' Note to the Turkish leader, however, is extremely conciliatory. It was signed by the Marquis Curzon, on behalf of the British Government, and nobody who takes the trouble to read it will give any further credence to the allegations of "jingoism" and military hectoring that have been made so freely against Mr. Lloyd George's Administration. If the Turks ignore the offer of peace which is contained in the Note, and persist in their wanton violation of the neutral zone, war will be almost certain. We cannot believe, however, that Mustapha Kemal could be so foolish as to invite disaster in view of the exceedingly generous terms which the Allies have proposed.

These terms invite the Angora Government to send a plenipotentiary to an early conference at Venice or elsewhere. The conference will be attended by representatives of Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Rumania, Jugo-Slavia and Greece, and its object will be the conclusion of "a definitive peace." In other words, the Allies have consented to scrap the Treaty of Sèvres and to open the whole question of a Turkish settlement *de novo*. The Note announces in advance that the Allies favour the Turks' claims to the recovery of Eastern Thrace, up to the Maritza river and including the "key" town of Adrianople. In return for these very liberal concessions the Allies demand that the neutral zone shall be respected by the Turks pending a full settlement, and that neither before nor during the conference shall Mustapha Kemal's forces cross the Straits. They demand also that, in the interest of Turkey no less than in that of her neighbours, certain zones shall be "demilitarised." Furthermore, the absolute freedom of the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora, and the Bosphorus must be guaranteed, while special pledges must be given by the Turks concerning the treatment of the minorities which are likely to come under their rule. We have no faith at all in any paper guarantees which are signed by Turkish hands; but we recognise that in the circumstances the Allies have taken the wiser course. On this basis a real peace can be established in the Near East. The abandonment of the Treaty of Sèvres and the admission of Turkey to the League of Nations may react unpleasantly on the observance of the other treaties of peace by Germany, Hungary and Bulgaria; but the Allies' immediate care is Turkey.

Mr. Lloyd George's statement shows that Britain's attitude throughout the crisis in the Near East has been consistently peaceful. The Government was faced with two dangers. There is no doubt whatever that, if the British troops had been withdrawn from Chanak with the French and Italians, the Kemalists would have taken possession of the whole neutral zone. Their occupation of Chanak alone would have been tantamount to the closing of the Straits; and Mustapha Kemal would have crossed to the European shore at the first opportunity. Before any conference could have been arranged, therefore, the Allies would have been presented with two *faits accomplis*. The Straits would have been in Turkish hands and war would have broken out in Thrace. Mr. Lloyd George explained the seriousness of such a development. Constantinople, in all probability, would have shared Smyrna's tragic fate. The Balkan States would have flung themselves headlong into war, and all the inflammable matter with which Eastern Europe is strewn would have been ablaze in a few days. Britain's prompt action has saved the situation for the moment, at any rate; and, if General Shuttleworth can prevail upon the Turks to withdraw quietly from the neutral zone, the chances of peace will not be unfavourable. Whatever happens, however, the British conscience will be clear. Britain stands for the freedom of the Straits and the safety of the minorities which have the misfortune to be thrown under the Turkish heel. She will continue to stand for them until they have been secured.

Cork's Appeal.

The word "intolerable" is much abused in this country; but nobody can dispute the justice with which it is employed in the resolution of the Cork Workers' Council. A situation has become intolerable when life and property are at the mercy of anybody's revolver, when industry is giving its death-rattle and when a great community is losing its hold upon the means of existence. The present conditions in Cork are hardly, if at all, worse than those in many other areas of the South and West. They are due, directly, to a deliberate policy of devastation and, indirectly, to a lack of courage and public spirit in the people of Southern Ireland. The country has accepted the Treaty and wants the Treaty; but it has refused, as a whole, to take its proper share in the defence of the Treaty. It cannot hope to escape punishment; for, even if public order is restored to-morrow, the heavy price of lawlessness must be paid, and the Irish people must pay it. The moment, however, calls for action rather than for criticism. How is the devastation to be stopped before it has reached a point from which recovery would be impossible? The Cork Workers' Council suggests an immediate coming together of the heads of the Provisional Government, the Republican Party and the Labour Party. Such a conference would be welcomed most heartily by the whole country if there were the faintest hope that any useful result could come of it. Everybody is sick of the present misery and bloodshed. No sane Irishman would support a policy of humiliation or revenge. All would rejoice to see the foundations of an enduring peace laid in the cement of a real amnesty. Yet it would be mere waste of time and a mere invocation of disappointment to suggest that peace is possible save on one vital condition. The outspoken warning and appeal from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork, which is published to-day, states that condition in seven words. Before any profitable conference can be held we must have "all-round submission to the civil government." There can be no peace or pretence of peace in any country where the will of the people does not prevail. The people's Government cannot accept any arrangement under which a minority would continue to bear arms against the people's will. Even if any such arrangement were made on paper, the atmosphere of terror and unrest which is choking industry would refuse to be dissipated. The duty of Government and Parliament is clear. They must be not merely willing, but eager, to consider any substantial overture of peace; but they cannot regard as substantial any overture which does not acknowledge and respect the people's verdict at the polls.

New Air-Ways.

A new illustration is furnished of the far-reaching effect of arbitrary restrictions on a country's economic development. Under the Treaty of Versailles Germany has accepted limits upon aircraft construction; her aeroplanes are not permitted to exceed a certain horse-power and a certain speed. These restrictions, of course are a part of the Allies' policy of disarmament. It now appears, however, that, while Germany's own wings are clipped, she still has power to check the aerial activities of Britain and France. Both nations are anxious, for commercial purposes, to open new air-ways between their capitals and Berlin, which is the half-way house to Eastern Europe. The Treaty authorises them to fly across Germany at one hundred miles *per* hour, with engines of 150 horse-power; but Germany cannot be compelled to provide aerodromes and other facilities, without which their rights are useless. Moreover, after the end of this year she will be free to impose on Allied machines in her territory the same limitations which they now enforce against her. Germany is using her advantages for the purpose of driving a bargain, and it is probable that some compromise will be arranged in the near future. The military authorities in France insist upon the perpetual menace from the air; but French commerce clamours for an express air-line between Paris and Berlin. It is believed that the French Government is ready to propose such an amendment of the international convention as will allow any Allied Power to make its own air transport agreements with Germany.

Space and Books.

The problem of space is becoming increasingly troublesome for the modern librarian. There must be a limit to the number of his shelves; but there seems to be no limit to the number of books, magazines and newspapers which is poured daily from the printing-presses. The problem is especially serious for those famous libraries which are charged with the task of preserving everything that is, or may become, great or significant in the national literature. If everything is preserved, the libraries must undergo a continual process of enlargement. On the other hand, the policy of selection is full of pitfalls; for a book or pamphlet that is valueless to-day may be priceless in another century. Dr. A. E. Cowley, Bodley's Librarian at Oxford, told the Library Association at Cardiff, last week, that, when the First Folio of Shakespeare was published in 1623, the Bodleian received the copy in sheets and bound it. In 1664 the Library received a newer and, as it thought, a better edition; and so the First Folio was sold—probably for a few shillings. All trace of it was lost for 240 years, when, in 1905, it was identified in a country house; and the Bodleian was glad to be able to regain it for £3,000. To-day, therefore, the Bodleian gets rid of nothing. Whatever it receives is kept for all time. Of course, the vast majority of libraries cannot follow this counsel of perfection. They must pick and choose—always with the haunting fear that they are throwing away something which a later generation may hold to have been richer than all their tribe.

OBITUARY.

MONSIGNOR O'DONNELL, P.P., BOOTERSTOWN.

We regret to announce that the Right Rev. Monsignor O'Donnell, D.D., V.G., P.P., Booterstown, Co. Dublin, died on Saturday after a short illness. Monsignor O'Donnell, who was formerly a Professor in Holy Cross College, Clonliffe, had been parish priest of Booterstown for the past 18 years. He had a distinguished career as a student in Rome, to which he proceeded from Clonliffe in 1868.

He was ordained in 1872, and took the Doctorate of Theology and Philosophy at the Propaganda College. He returned to Ireland, and was for 30 years Professor of Theology at Holy Cross College and enjoyed wide reputation for deep erudition in Canon Law, and as a Professor won the esteem and affection of all students.

Having been for a period chaplain at Mountjoy Prison he became parish priest of Fairview, and was appointed to a canonry. In 1904 Canon O'Donnell was transferred to Booterstown. He became a Privy Chamberlain to the Pope in the following year, and in 1913 was appointed a Domestic Prelate with the title of Monsignor.

BLACKROCK SHOOTING.

THE ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

In the Dublin Police Court on Saturday, a boy named James Murphy was charged on remand, by two officers of the Criminal Investigation Department, Oriel House, with conspiring with other boys to rob an orchard at Newton Park House, Blackrock, on the 17th ult.; and, further, with having wounded the caretaker, and shot at and injured a child named Patrick Collins, aged four years.

The Prosecution did not tender any evidence, and the magistrate discharged the accused, making the following record:—"It being stated by Officer McDermott that this course does not prejudicially affect the public interest, and that he desires that the charge be withdrawn."

MATER CARNIVAL.

The following resolution was unanimously passed at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mater Carnival on Saturday:—

"That the Committee exceedingly regret any inconvenience caused to the public by the Carnival not being opened on Sunday, as advertised, and wish to point out that it was impossible to open the Carnival owing to the inability of the officials of the Royal Dublin Society to convene, in the present postal conditions, a meeting of the Council of the Society to grant the necessary permission."

The Dutch Second Chamber has approved the draft proposals for the revision of the Constitution.

TWO SOLDIERS SHOT.

SHOCKING AFFAIR IN DUNDALK.

A shocking outrage was committed in Dundalk on Saturday night, when two soldiers were shot—one of them killed outright and the other seriously wounded. The dead man is Volunteer Owen Sherrock (20), of Clarua, Co. Monaghan, and the wounded soldier is Volunteer Patrick McCann, Derryvoy, Carrickroe, Co. Monaghan. They belonged to the 5th Northern Division, and for some time past had been stationed in Dundalk.

Shortly before seven o'clock the two men left their headquarters at the jail to go for a walk. They were unarmed. They had walked a few hundred yards along the Ardee road, when they met two civilians. One of the civilians was a friend of Sherrock's, having been interned with the soldier in Ballykinlar Camp before the truce with the British. All four began to talk in a friendly way.

After a time the political condition of the country was referred to, and it would appear that the conversation between Sherrock and his civilian friend became heated. Turning to his companion Sherrock said: "I think we had better march these two fellows to the jail." With that the civilian made for the road. Sherrock followed him for a few yards. Volunteer McCann saw the civilian draw a revolver from his pocket. McCann jumped to catch the weapon, and actually had got hold of it when a shot was fired from it. Sherrock fell on the roadway and quickly was surrounded by a pool of blood.

McCann still endeavoured to hold on to the revolver, but another bullet was discharged from the same weapon and McCann was shot in the left arm. The bullet entered at the back of the arm and lodged in the shoulder. Although badly wounded McCann ran to the aid of his comrade, who was then lying on the roadway and in great pain. Sherrock was lifted by McCann, but he never spoke. He had been shot through the brain and had died almost instantly. While McCann was attending to the dead soldier the two civilians dashed off towards the Ardee terrace. As they moved off another shot was fired, but this failed to strike any person.

Meanwhile soldiers from the jail had turned out, and the dead soldier was removed to the morgue at the County Infirmary. Volunteer McCann was taken by his comrades to the same institution. Previously a message had been sent to the Dominican Church, and the Prior, Very Rev. Father Kiernan, O.P., attended and ministered to the men. Later Private McCann was operated upon by Dr. O'Hagan, who extracted a bullet from the shoulder. It was found that the bullet, in smashing the bone, had indented itself. The arm is badly torn, but the soldier is progressing favourably.

"CALLOUS MURDER."

At Mass yesterday morning in St. Nicholas' Church, Dundalk, Rev. Father Kerr, C.C., asked for the prayers of the congregation for the repose of the soul of the late Volunteer Sherrock. The deed of Saturday night he described as the most brutal and callous murder that had stained the name of the county for a century. Other murders had been committed there, but in those cases the victims were bearing arms. Of all the counties in Ireland Louth had hitherto the best record in freedom from crime.

"We must share the responsibility now," continued Father Kerr. "We cannot put the responsibility on outsiders—and there are outsiders—because if there were no co-operators in South and in Dundalk crimes of the kind could not be committed. According to the laws of God and the laws of every civilised country co-operators are held guilty with perpetrators, and the man who plans the crime, or the man who aids or abets in its commission, is equally responsible with the man who commits it. The innocent blood which I saw in the hospital last night calls to Heaven for vengeance, and it is certain to bring down punishment."

Whatever criticism might be levelled against the heads and officials of the present Government, the truth was that they had got their positions in a constitutional way and were entitled to support.

The Irish people had elected the Government—it was their own Government—and it was clearly the duty of the people to support that Government, and in every way to give all possible support for authority. We had now the broadest franchise the world knew. Was there no way of making the ballot buy the gun? The manhood of Dundalk was calling loudly for a union which would aim at the protection of civil liberty, life and property. Was there no lead from anywhere?

The immediate duty of the Government was to outline a scheme under which they would ask the support and co-operation of the citizens. It would then be the duty of the citizen to enrol under the Government, and, by action and example, help to protect life and property, to secure respect for established government, and so prevent the country drifting from one bad state to another and a worse one.

At the present time, he continued, the responsibility of parents was a tremendous one. He counselled fathers and mothers to keep a strict watch over their boys, and keep them away from evil advisers and counsellors.

ATTACK IN CORK.

FOUR SOLDIERS WOUNDED.

For the third time within a week the guard at the military garage in Emmet place, Cork, was attacked last night. At nine o'clock two bombs were hurled into the building, with the result that four of the soldiers were wounded.

Two girls, who were talking to the soldiers at the time, were also wounded, but not seriously. Their names are Delia O'Brien (17), of Emmet place, and Julia Morrissey, of Cornmarket street.

The soldiers replied to the attack, and for five minutes there was heavy firing at a time when the streets were crowded.

During the night there was much intermittent firing, following sniping attacks on the military post at South Mall and at Victoria Barracks.

PRISONERS ESCAPE.

TUNNEL FROM JAIL.

Thirty-nine prisoners escaped from Cork Jail early last Friday morning. Two of them were re-captured at Ballinhassig in the evening, but no trace has been found of the other thirty-seven, for whom a diligent search is being made. It has been learned, however, that none of them is of any prominence in the irregulars.

The prisoners effected their escape by means of a tunnel which they made from one of the cells to a ventilating shaft. They emerged from a manhole in the centre of the path which approaches the jail walk, getting out one by one.

TRAPPED.

At about ten o'clock last Friday night a horse and trap, which had been stolen in Cork, was stopped in the suburbs by national troops. The two men in charge of it were searched, and arms were found in their possession. They were promptly placed under arrest, and were subsequently found to be two prominent irregulars.

CORK BANK RAIDED.

A daring robbery was perpetrated at the sub-office of the Provincial Bank, Coburg street, Cork, last Thursday.

The building is still in the course of erection, but temporary premises, with an entrance from Patrick's Hill, have been established at the rear. Two members of the staff were paying various orders at about eleven o'clock, when two respectably dressed men walked in and ordered all the persons in the place to put up their hands. The raiders seized a sum of about £150, and walked away.

BODY IN A HAYLOFT.

The decomposed body of a young man was found last Thursday in a hayloft at Firville, Coolehane, Macroom. It is believed that the remains are those of an irregular who was wounded in the recent fight on the occasion of the attack on Macroom.

FLYING COLUMN CHASED.

TWO MEN WOUNDED: FOUR CAPTURED.

A flying column of irregulars, said to be about 70 strong, has been operating in the neighbourhood of Rathdrum.

Last Saturday a bridge in the vicinity of Avondale House was blown up. Yesterday national forces came into contact with the column, and, as the result of a sharp conflict, captured four prisoners. Two of them were wounded, and it is stated that one is a medical doctor from Waterford.

Lieutenant Peter Doran, Adjutant to the national forces stationed in Bray, was run over by his own mot

ALLIES JOINT NOTE TO ANGORA.

THRACE TO BE RETURNED; STRAITS TO BE FREE.

PREMIER EXPLAINS GREAT BRITAIN'S POLICY.

TURKS INVADE NEUTRAL ZONE.

Lord Curzon has agreed with M. Poincaré and Count Sforza on the text of a joint Note to the Angora Government, inviting it to send plenipotentiaries to a conference at Venice, at which the Allies, including Japan, Rumania, Yugo-Slavia, and Greece will be represented, to negotiate a "definite treaty of peace between Turkey, Greece, and the Allied Powers."

The Note indicates the immediate concessions which the Powers will make to Turkey in the matter of Thrace, on condition that the Turkish Army does not penetrate the neutral zones. When a satisfactory treaty has been signed, the Allies will withdraw from Constantinople. It is proposed "finally to assure" the freedom of the Straits under the auspices of the League of Nations.

In a statement to journalists early on Sunday morning, Mr. Lloyd George explained fully the British policy. Great Britain, he said, was not concerned with the merits of the Græco-Turkish dispute, but was determined, in the world's interest, to maintain the freedom of the Straits and prevent the war from spreading into Europe.

Kemalist cavalry are reported to have crossed the neutral frontier in the Chanak zone, but retired on the urgent advice of the commander of the British garrison.

JOINT INVITATION.

TEXT OF POWERS' NOTE TO ANGORA GOVERNMENT.

The following official statement was issued in Paris on Saturday night:—

"The Near East Conference concluded at 8.30 this evening. The Allied invitation, signed by M. Poincaré, Lord Curzon and Count Sforza, has been sent to the Turkish Government at Angora.

"The text of the invitation is as follows:—

"'The three Allied Governments request the Government of the National Assembly to be good enough to let them know if they would be disposed to send without delay a representative armed with full powers to a conference to be held at Venice or elsewhere, and to which the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Rumania, Yugo-Slavia, and Greece would be invited, together with the representatives of Turkey.

"'The conference will take place as soon as the necessary measures shall have been taken by the Governments interested, in the event of failure to negotiate and conclude a definite treaty of peace between Turkey, Greece, and the Allied Powers.

"'The three Allied Governments seize this opportunity to declare that they regard with favour the desire of Turkey to regain possession of Thrace as far as the Maritsa and Adrianople on condition that the Angora Government does not during the pourparlers allow its army to penetrate the zone of which the Allied Governments have proclaimed the provisional neutrality.

"'The three Governments are willing to support at the conference the allocation of the said frontiers to Turkey, it being understood, furthermore, that measures will be taken by common agreement in the treaty to safeguard the interests of Turkey and of her neighbours, to demilitarise with a view to the maintenance of peace certain zones which shall be determined, to ensure as far as possible and respect establishment of authority, and finally to assure efficaciously under the auspices of the League of Nations the liberty of the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora, and the Bosphorus, as also the protection of minorities of races and religions.

"'The three Governments will, in addition, support the admission of Turkey to the League of Nations.

"'They are in agreement with regard to renewing the assurance already given in the month of March last that the Allied troops will be withdrawn from Constantinople so soon as the treaty comes into force.

"'The three Allied Governments will use their influence to bring about before the opening of the conference a retreat of the Greek forces on a line which shall be fixed by the Allied generals in agreement with the Turkish and Greek authorities.

"'In return for this convention the Angora Government shall undertake not to send, either before, or during, the Conference, troops into the zone which has been declared provisionally neutral, and not to cross the Straits or the Sea of Marmora. To determine the line mentioned above a meeting could take place immediately between Mustapha Kemal and the Allied generals at Mudania or Ismid.

"'The Allied Governments are convinced that their appeal will be heard, and that they will be able to collaborate with Turkey as a friendly ally in the re-establishment of a peace for which the whole of civilised humanity is craving.'

BRITAIN'S TWO OBJECTS.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

On receipt of news from Paris on Saturday night—probably in connexion with the Allied Note to the Angora Government—a Ministerial Conference was summoned to meet at the Colonial Office. The meeting lasted till 12.30 a.m., when Mr. Lloyd George returned to 10 Downing street, and received a large number of British and American journalists to whom he made a statement on the Government's policy.

The Prime Minister, in opening his statement, said that he thought it desirable, in view of some misapprehension which existed as to the character and the difficulties which had arisen in the East, to make a statement as to the actual facts and position. He should like to make it clear that any action which the British Government had taken during the last few days had nothing to do with the merits or demerits of the dispute between the Greeks and Turks.

"FREEDOM OF THE STRAITS."

"The freedom of the Straits remains of vital interest to us as a maritime and commercial Power, and to civilisation throughout the world. That we cannot abandon, and the fight we are putting up at the present moment is a fight to ensure that, whatever happens at the Peace Conference, we shall not abandon the policy to secure the freedom of the Straits—I do not mean securing them by clauses in a treaty which would depend upon the caprice of any Government there may be in Constantinople.

"We had the promise before 1914 that the Straits would be free, but German intrigues overcame not merely the promises that Turkey had made either to France or England, but overcame the real Turkish interests, and the Straits were closed. The security, therefore, in future must be of a very reliable and effective character. That is why we are taking the steps which we have already taken, and we shall do our best to secure an immediate conference between all the Powers concerned in order to establish a permanent peace. Peace is our purpose; peace is our object. That is what we are working for.

"ANZACS'" SPECIAL INTEREST.

"With regard to war, that is a calamity, and it is because we regard war as a calamity that we are taking the most effective means of averting it. The appeal we made to Australia, and New Zealand more particularly, was addressed to them because they had a very special interest in the defence of Gallipoli. They made great sacrifices of thousands of their most heroic sons in order to achieve the freedom of the Straits, and we felt that when that freedom was challenged they had a right of associating themselves with us in any action we took to maintain what it has cost them so much to achieve. What we want is that the League of Nations should guarantee the freedom of the Straits in the interest of all nations."

Whatever settlement was effected, either of Anatolia or of Thrace, was a matter for declaration by the conference between the Allies and the belligerents, and the steps the British Government had taken to strengthen its military and naval forces in the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus had nothing to do with any considerations of that kind.

"Our action has been dictated by two supreme consideration. Firstly, our anxiety as to the freedom of the areas between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea—that is the essential and primary consideration in taking our action. What happened in the late war has demonstrated clearly to every mind, certainly the British Empire, how vital the freedom of those narrow seas are to the security of the Empire and the protection of our commerce and to humanity in its broadest aspect.

TURKEY'S PERFIDY.

"The closing of the Straits against us by a Power which owed probably more to Britain, and certainly to Britain and France together, than to any other Powers in the world, was an act of perfidy which cost us dearly, which was directly responsible for the collapse of our most powerful Ally in that quarter of the globe, and which was also responsible for the defeat of Rumania. These two disasters had the effect of prolonging the war by at least two years, by that means adding enormously to the loss of human life and the devastation and the destruction which it will take many years, if not the whole generation, to repair.

"It is an essential condition of world peace that there should be an effective guarantee for the freedom of these seas in future. If peace were signed without achieving that object it would be equivalent to defeat in that area of the world. With that object in view, the Allies placed as the first conditions of the armistice with Turkey on October 30, 1918, the opening of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, and the securing of access to the Black Sea and Allied occupation of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus forts.

"We, therefore, regard the freedom of these seas as of vital British interest and of vital European interest. The first purpose we had in mind in the steps we have taken during the last few days has been to ensure that what has been done which would menace the freedom of these essential waterways of civilisation. In doing this we are taking no separate action.

"KEEP WAR OUT OF EUROPE."

"The second object we had in making these preparations was to prevent this exceptionally horrible war from spreading into Europe. I am not going to apportion blame between Greeks and Turks. The time has not come for it, and it is not necessary for me to do so in order to explain or to defend our policy. I simply deal with the fact that one of the greatest commercial cities in the world has been practically destroyed, and that there have been massacres which in their horror are almost without example, even in that area.

"There was also the trouble on the Bessarabian front, and if you had the savage conflict of antagonistic nations, maddened by the rooted hatreds of centuries, breaking out, you would once more have war in Europe. It must not be forgotten that the Great War of 1914 began in the Balkans.

"We, therefore, regarded it as a matter of paramount importance in the interests of European peace that the war in Asia Minor should not spread into Europe. We have, therefore, taken steps to strengthen our position on the Dardanelles and in the Bosphorus with the view of achieving the two objects I have indicated.

CHANAK MUST BE HELD.

"I hear it suggested that we are provoking conflict by staying at Chanak. It is essential, in the opinion of our military advisers, to hold Chanak in order to secure the freedom of the Straits for unarmed vessels. Armed ships could pass and re-pass, whatever happened to Chanak, but peaceful merchantmen could not pass.

"Therefore, in the opinion of our military advisers, it is essential that Chanak should be held in order to secure the real freedom of the Straits for the purpose of peaceable intercourse between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea.

"We do not wish to hold Gallipoli or Chanak in the interests of Britain alone. We do not claim that Britain alone should have the sole responsibility. On the contrary, we believe that these important shores should be held under the auspices of the League of Nations in the interests of all nations alike and in the interests of the commerce of the world.

"We are not departing in anything we do from the agreed policy of the Allies. This policy about the Straits was agreed to in 1918. In 1918 the Allies took into account the condition of the minorities in Asia Minor, which, in the early stages of the war, had been subjected to outrages of a terrible character. The massacres in Asia Minor in the early years of 1914-15 were responsible for the death of something like a million and a half of the Greek population. That is generally accepted. There was no provocation; there was no insurrection; there was no reason against Turkish rule. It was purely wanton and cold-blooded, and the Allies, considering the position in 1919, felt that they were under an obligation to see that there should be no recurrence of these terrors.

FAILURE OF THE MANDATES.

"The original idea was that America should undertake the mandate for Armenia; that France should undertake the mandate for Galicia, where there is a mixed population; and Greece the mandate for South-Eastern Anatolia.

"For various reasons that has been found impossible. America was not prepared to undertake any responsibility for Armenia. The French Government did not feel that it could continue to accept the responsibility of Cilicia; the Italians withdraw from Southern Anatolia; and the Greeks exchanged M. Venizelos for King Constantine.

"I do not wish to make any comment upon that. The sequel, I think, is the severest criticism of that choice; but these events, taken together, have made it impossible to carry out the original intention of securing the protection of these various minorities by placing them under the control of Powers which would undertake, each in its separate area, the defence and the security of these minorities."

TURKS IN CHANAK ZONE.

QUICK RETIREMENT FOLLOWS BRITISH WARNING.

A strong force of Kemalist cavalry crossed the neutral frontier in the Chanak region in the neighbourhood of the village of Erenkeny on Saturday within gunshot of the British lines. The Mutessarif of Chanak sent to warn them to retire as they were transgressing the neutral zone, and a meeting was arranged for six o'clock yesterday morning between General Shuttleworth and the Turkish *Parlementaires*, with a view to obtaining its amicable withdrawal of the Turks. Later in the day, on the urgent representations of General Shuttleworth the Kemalists withdrew to Bairamich, just outside the zone.

NO GREEKS AT CHANAK.

Reuter's Agency is informed by the War Office that their is no truth in the report circulated from Constantinople that Greek soldiers, fully equipped, have embarked in two steamers at Rodosto for Chanak in support of the British. Sir Charles Harington, the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces, has not been reinforced by Greek troops, nor has he issued any authority for such assistance.

BULGARIA'S PEACE POLICY.

SOFIA, Saturday.

The Bulgarian Government has handed to the great Powers its Note regarding Thrace, in which it emphasises its unshakeable decision to pursue a policy of peace. A semi-official denial is issued to the statement that Ahmed Bey, a former President of the Turkish Senate, had proposed to the Bulgarian Prime Minister the formation of an alliance between Bulgaria and Nationalist Turkey under the auspices of Thrace.—(Reuter.)

TORPEDO BOAT SUNK.

COLLISION IN NEAR EASTERN WATERS.

TEN SAILORS LOST.

A Constantinople telegram says that the torpedo boat destroyer Speedy sank early yesterday morning in the Sea of Marmara as a result of a collision with a Dutch trawler. The Speedy foundered in seven minutes. Ten members of the crew were drowned and 87 were rescued.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

The Admiralty last night issued the following:—

"The Secretary of the Admiralty regrets to announce that His Majesty's destroyer Speedy has been reported sunk after collision with a tug in the Sea of Marmora.

"It is feared that ten lives have been lost. A further announcement will be made as soon as information is available."

SACKVILLE STREET POST OFFICE.

COLLAPSE OF FRONT WALL.

At a quarter to one o'clock this morning a loud rumbling sound was heard in the centre of Dublin, and at the same time the arc lamps on either side of Sackville street and in D'Olier street were extinguished. Beyond the Nelson Pillar a huge cloud of dust arose, obscuring the view northward, and for some time it was feared that a serious explosion had occurred.

In less than a quarter of an hour, when the lamps again became illuminated, it was found that a large portion of the old temporary Post Office, Sackville street, had collapsed, and that a section of the front elevation was scattered across the footpath, and as far out on the road as the tram lines. Part of the corrugated iron in front of the ruin was borne to the ground, and vehicles going southwards had to take the right hand side of the road to avoid the *débris*.

No one was injured when the wall fell, but one man had a narrow escape, having scarcely reached the ruins of the Tramway Company's Office when the wall fell.

CO. DUBLIN MYSTERY.

BULLET-RIDDLED BODY IN A GRAVEYARD.

A gruesome discovery was made at Killester on Saturday morning by some members of the Civic Guard.

The body of a young man was noticed in the disused graveyard there, and it was found to have been virtually riddled with bullets. The body was later identified as that of Michael Nevill, an assistant in Messrs. Mooney's licensed premises Eden quay, Dublin. He is stated that he was at work on Friday evening.

Nevill was about 23 years of age. How he came to be in the district of Killester is not known, and the circumstances of his death. It was 7.15 o'clock on Saturday morning when the members of the Civic Guard found the body in the graveyard. There were four or five bullet wounds in Dublin, in the region of the head and neck, and bullet wounds were also found in the upper portion of the body.

The remains were removed to the City Morgue on Saturday evening.

CIVILIAN SHOT DEAD.

CHILD ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

The following report is issued by the Northern Ministry of Home Affairs:—

Francis O'Reilly, stationmaster at Ballyward, near Banbridge, Co. Down, was fired at and wounded at his residence by an unknown assailant at 11 o'clock on Saturday night. His assailant, who was, it is stated, wearing a police cap and cape, fired a shot through a window of the house, which was opened by O'Reilly, whereupon he instantly fired four shots from a revolver at him, all of which took effect. O'Reilly, who was removed to a Belfast hospital, is expected to recover from his injuries.

John McGuigan, aged four, of 39 Bond street, Belfast, was accidentally killed at 2.30 a.m. to-day by a rifle shot, which was accidentally fired by a Special Constable, who was visiting the house while a dance was being held there. The shot penetrated the ceiling of the room in which it was fired, inflicting the fatal injury on the child, who was in a room overhead.

At about 8.45 on Friday night a bomb was thrown into No. 4 Byrnon street, a private residence, but no person was injured. A certain amount of furniture was destroyed, and internal damage caused to the house. The perpetrator escaped.

A civilian named James A. Spratt, who was challenged three times by a police patrol in Westmoreland street at 11.20 p.m., started to run away, whereupon he was fired upon by the patrol, sustaining injuries to which he succumbed.

CURFEW IN BELFAST.

RELAXED BY HALF-AN-HOUR.

It is officially announced in Belfast that the Minister of Home Affairs, after full consideration has decided to relax the Curfew restrictions for Belfast commencing to-day (Monday) by half an hour.

The evening Curfew hour will then be 11.30 p.m. instead of 11 p.m. The morning Curfew hour remains at 6 a.m.

It is hoped that this relaxation will be justified and that all law-abiding citizens will give such support to the police authorities as will render unnecessary the re-imposition of the earlier Curfew.

The hours in Northern Ireland generally remain unchanged, namely, 11 p.m. to 5 a.m.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, BELFAST.

At the annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the Belfast Equipment Fund of Queen's University, Belfast, Sir William Whitla, M.P., was elected Chairman, in the room of the late Mr. John Sinclair, D.L. Mr. F. A. Heron, J.P., who has subscribed a large sum of money towards the development of physical chemistry in the University, was appointed a member of the Senate, in the room of the late Mr. Henry Musgrave, D.L., and Dr. R. M. Jones, President of the Royal Academical Institution, was appointed instead of Mr. John Sinclair, D.L.

Mr. R. D. Megaw, K.C., M.P., and Mr. Stanley Ferguson were appointed members of the Committee.

The Hon. Treasurer, in presenting the accounts for the year, said that the time would soon be at hand when an appeal would have to be made for larger subscriptions to the fund for the further development of University work in Northern Ireland.

PRINTING TRADE WAGES.

An adjourned meeting of the Dublin Printing and Kindred Trades Alliance was held in Denmark House, Dublin, yesterday, to consider the proposed reduction of wages. The meeting, which was conducted in private, was further adjourned, pending a conference to be held at seven o'clock this evening in the Commercial Buildings.

ICE CREAM VENDOR ROBBED.

On Saturday night, about eleven o'clock, as an ice-cream vendor and his assistant were passing Ryder's Row, Dublin, they were stopped by four armed men, who robbed them of £50 and a watch and chain.

LAWLESSNESS CONDEMNED.

BISHOP COHALAN'S PASTORAL.

REPUBLICAN OATH DISCUSSED.

SUBJECTIVISM AND CONSCIENCE.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork (Most Rev. Dr. Cohalan), in a Pastoral letter which was read yesterday in the various churches in Cork Diocese, discusses the political situation from the standpoints of religion and morality.

After pointing out that "the month of October, sacred and devoted to the Rosary, is approaching," Dr. Cohalan says:—

"The Church and the world, and our own country in particular, need the Divine mercy and the powerful intercession of the Virgin Mary very much at the present time. Confining ourselves to our own country: a great deal has been done and is being done, which is in direct opposition to the Divine law; grave crimes have been committed, and are being committed every day. The men and boys who commit these crimes are not of the criminal class; they would like to be regarded as loyal and obedient children of the Church; they resent being called disobedient Catholics; they try to justify their actions against the community and the nation; they are indignant if the ministrations of the Church are refused to them, if they are threatened with refusal of absolution, because of their determination to continue a course of life which has been declared by the Bishops to be altogether unlawful. What is the cause and explanation of this extraordinary state of mind?

"The explanation, so far as the moral law is concerned, and excluding political aims, is to be sought in false teaching. The men and boys and girls on the republican side are not, as I have said, from the criminal class; they were as good, man for man and woman for woman, as the corresponding men and women in the opposing side. But they have been led astray by false moral teaching. You may remember the ecclesiastical principles stated and taught by the *Cork Examiner* while, after its seizure, it was under Republican editorship. If I am not mistaken, the principles were stated publicly; for now we know, from a Republican source which cannot be questioned, the false religious theories which are being put into the minds and hearts of our young women.

"This false teaching bears on very important subjects; on the individual conscience and the office of the Church, on the tribunal of penance, on the lawfulness and obligation of the Republican oath, on commandeering other people's property, or injuring or destroying public property.

CONSCIENCE AND THE CHURCH.

Republicans, Dr. Cohalan continues, push the doctrine of subjectivism too far. "'Subjectivism,'" they say, 'is what counts.' 'A man will be judged by God according to his own conscience, and if he violates Divine law through ignorance he will not be held accountable.

'What one's conscience assures one to be lawful, that is lawful.' 'If one's own conscience assures one that it is lawful to kill a national soldier, to seize other property, to destroy public property, then these acts are lawful.' It is all so very simple; just make up your mind, or believe, that taking human life, and seizing money and goods, and destroying property are not sins, and then they are not sins! But Catholic boys and girls believe, too, each in his or her own mind, by his or her subjective judgment, that they are members of the Catholic Church; and that they are bound to accept the teaching of the Church and of the pastors of the Church in matters of faith and morals.

"Republican Catholic boys and girls know this. They know, too, that according to the declaration of the Bishops of Ireland, the killing of national soldiers is murder, that the forcible seizure of money and goods is robbery, that the destruction of public property is immoral criminal injury to the public. How then can they allege that they are acting in good conscience, that their conscience is at ease when they kill a national soldier, when they seize money and goods, when they destroy public property? Do they not believe, each in his own mind, that they are bound to hear and obey the pastors of their Church? Do they expect a Papal decision or instruction in regard to every act? Even if a Papal decision issued, according to this theory one might accept or reject it according to one's own private subjective judgment. One exercises one's private judgment in submitting to the Catholic Church, in accepting the Catholic religion. But a Catholic, who already believes in the Catholic Church, in the teaching office of the Catholic Church, does not set up his own subjective speculations or judgment in opposition to the teaching of the Church or of the pastors whom he is bound to obey.

"In their youthful ardour for Ireland Republican boys have been put into a wrong impracticable position by their political leaders, and they have been taught by unqualified and unauthorised moral teachers that they escape the condemnation of the Church if they obey only believes subjectively, each in his own conscience, that killing a national soldier is not murder, that the seizure of money and goods is not robbery, that the destruction of public property is not immoral injury to the public. But they are bound to hear and to obey their pastors.

TRIBUNAL OF PENANCE.

ERRORS EXPOSED.

"Corresponding to the theory of subjectivism, as a rule of action, there is a Republican theory of subjectivism for the tribunal of Penance. The Catechism asks: 'What sins are we bound to confess?' And the answer is: 'We are bound to confess all our mortal sins; but it would be well also to confess our venial sins.' Now, the Republican theology is this: A penitent is bound to confess only what his own conscience told him was a sin. Republicans will have been taught that it is not a sin to shoot a national soldier, or to raid a custom house or a bank or a private house, or to destroy bridges and public property. Republicans, therefore, in all these acts are not bound to confess these acts at confession. But then, what about the confessor: may he not ask a question about these matters? No, say the spiritual advisers of our Republican boys and girls, a confessor may not put a question to a penitent except one which arises from the confession made by a penitent. So the Republican theory is this: If one's conscience is of the right sort one need not confess having killed or wounded a national soldier, having taken money from a bank or a shop or a private house, having destroyed public property; and one's confessor may not ask any questions about these matters.

"Now this theory of a confessor's duty is very erroneous. A priest in the confessional is eminently a spiritual judge, with power—having heard the case and gauged the disposition of the penitent—to give or refuse absolution. But a confessor in the tribunal of Penance is also an instructor. . . .

A SERIOUS DUTY.

"The duty of disabusing a penitent of erroneous notions, or of reminding him of a serious duty, is more urgent when there is question of public social order and of the public good than when there is question solely of a personal private obligation. The duty is very insistent when the silence of the confessor might be construed into approval of the conduct of the penitent. It would be more insistent, still if, in addition, grave public astonishment or scandal were feared from giving absolution to men who were to go on committing public crimes. Now, under present conditions in Ireland, social order is gravely disturbed, and the public good is most seriously affected.

"The Bishops of Ireland have publicly declared that the military action of the Republicans is altogether unlawful; according to the declaration of the Bishops the killing of national soldiers is murder, the seizure of money and goods is armed robbery, the destruction of property is an immoral injury to the public. How, then, can a confessor remain silent about these crimes, and give absolution, if he knows that a penitent is committing these crimes, though he does not confess them; or when he knows that the penitent, man or woman, is an aider or an abettor of these crimes? Again, according to the Bishops of Ireland, the shooting of national soldiers is murder; the seizure of money by Republicans in banks and private houses is robbery; the destruction by Republicans of public property is unlawful and criminal. Now what should a congregation think, or how should they feel, if the same men approach the rail and receive the Body of Jesus on Sunday, who on Saturday had their hands in human blood, or in robbery, or in works of destruction, by actual participation

(Continued in Page 4, Column 1.)

IMPROVING THE SERVICES.

POSTMASTER'S REPORT.

THE WORKERS' CLAIMS.

The Postmaster-General announces that from to-day letters may be posted at College Green, Portobello, and Ballsbridge, in addition to the Rink, Dublin, and arrangements have been made which will reduce to normal the delay in telegrams circulating to the six North-Eastern counties, Great Britain and abroad.

From the Rink on Saturday 213 bags of mails were despatched, while 412 bags were received from Great Britain and virtually every county in Ireland.

Contradictory statements are a feature of the postal workers' strike. In the official statements of both parties charges and counter-charges of intimidation continue to be made. The latest reports indicate that the struggle may be a long one. Official announcements state that at some districts, such as Queenstown, Kells, Carrickmacross, and Bailieborough, as well as in Dublin, members of the staff have returned to duty, while *communiqués* of the Postal Union's Executive announce accessions to the ranks of the strikers.

The fact remains that telegraphic facilities have improved. Owing to the suspension of deliveries, many people in the Free State area are refraining from posting letters. Consequently the volume of correspondence to be dealt with, outside that from Great Britain and Northern Ireland, is relatively small.

On Saturday the *queue* at the Dublin Rink was smaller than on any previous occasion, but the pickets there and at other Post Office premises remained on duty.

Regarding a paragraph, under the head of "Labour's View," in the *Irish Times* of Saturday, the Postal Union's bulletin says:—

"It is stated by one of the morning papers that our 'action in calling a strike has been a subject of criticism' by Labour parties, and the report goes on to announce that only one Union took a ballot on the subject. It refrains from telling us that over 80 per cent. of those balloted declared for a strike, and that in the case of the other Unions, though actual ballot papers were not issued, the views of the individual members were just as effectively taken, and they revealed a practically cent.-per-cent. support for a strike. The numbers on strike prove this, since there is no single man or woman on strike but of his or her own free will.

"There are, in fact, small classes at work, not directly concerned in the public side of the Post Office, who have expressed a desire to go out, but who have been advised to remain in for the present. In any case, from the trade union point of view, the right to strike is a matter entirely for the Union or Unions affected."

FUNDS FOR STRIKERS.

Dealing with the subject of financial aid, it is stated by the Union's Executive that:—

"A most representative body of Postal Workers' Union, which was formerly part of an English Union, has been to London to receive the share of strike pay to the credit of the former Irish Branches. His mission has added £3,000 to the strike fund, and he brought back, in addition, a promise of generous support from sources much in sympathy with Irish Labour. Weekend offers of financial aid are numerous and substantial. One middle-sized Union is giving £150, and promises to augment that amount by £100 per week."

POST OFFICE STATEMENTS.

FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

The following was issued from the Postmaster-General's office on Saturday:—

"Last night (Friday) the cross-Channel wires and the main underground cables were cut extensively in Dublin, manholes, which had been sealed up before the strike, having been lifted for that purpose. Before the manholes could be lifted it would have been necessary to heat and dig out the sealing material, and in every case the cables were cut in such a way as to make their repair a matter of extreme difficulty. Obviously skilled men, familiar with the cable lay-out, were responsible. It was the strikers' tribute to the fact that telegraphic and telephonic services were steadily improving."

The Post Office last night announced that during the week-end further additions to the staff were reported. The Rink staff was increased by five, including one established officer. At Amiens street Central Telegraph Office the staff was increased by three male telegraphists; at Athboy (Navan) all the postmen have resumed duty; at Trim four postmen have returned; at Mill of Kells one postman returned; at Kells three postmen returned; at Cobh all the members of the indoor staff notified their intention of resuming; at Roscommon head office two indoor officers and two postmen are on duty, and in the rural district all postmen except one are on duty; at Carrickmacross all the staff—indoor and outdoor—are on duty, and at Castleblayney a similar position obtain. At the sub-offices in Ballinasloe district 80 per cent. of the postmen are on duty; at Ballivor the whole outdoor staff is on duty; at Clara and Moate all indoor officers are on duty; at Tullamore one more postman has returned; at Portarlington three indoor and one outdoor officer are on duty; at Belturbet all indoor and outdoor officers are on duty. The return of two linesmen is also reported, and the indoor staffs at Castlerea and Monaghan have been increased. At all the places mentioned the services are being well maintained, and steps have been taken to extend them.

It is reported from Kilkenny that five indoor officers have been forcibly prevented from returning to duty.

The total number of bags despatched from the Rink, Dublin, on Saturday was 213. These included bags to 75 offices throughout Ireland as well as despatches to 21 sub-offices.

412 bags were received, being mails from Great Britain and from practically every county in Ireland. The stations were cleared of all mails which arrived, and thousands of letters were handed out to callers.

At Amiens street Central Telegraph Office the number of telegrams forwarded on Saturday was 340. The number received for callers was 220, and the transmitted 150. 2,500 words Press messages were forwarded.

Over 1,100 telegrams were delivered by messengers in and about Dublin, and over 500 were transmitted by post to places where telegraphic communication is interrupted.

LOCAL POST OFFICES.

The Post Office at College Green will be open to-day from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. for the payment of postal orders, money orders, savings bank warrants, and Army allowances.

The Post Office at Portobello (Rathmines district office) will be open daily from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. for the delivery of letters to callers from the following districts:—Rathmines, Rathgar, Ranelagh, Terenure, Rathfarnham, Harold's Cross, South Circular road generally, Dundrum, Milltown, Palmerston Park, and Dartry.

In order further to relieve the Rink, the branch post office at Ballsbridge will be open daily from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. for the delivery of letters to callers from the following districts:—Ballsbridge, Donnybrook, Merrion, and Ringsend.

On and from to-day letters may be posted at the following offices:—College Green, Portobello, and Ballsbridge, in addition to the Rink. The latest hour for posting for night mail will be 5 p.m.

Arrangements have been made to open the Limerick Post Office on and from Tuesday morning.

IMPROVED TELEGRAPHIC ARRANGEMENTS.

Telegraphic arrangements have now been made which will, it is expected, result immediately in the reduction to normal of the delay to telegrams circulating between Dublin and the six North-East counties, Great Britain, and abroad.

The total staff now engaged in telegraph work (operating and delivery) is 48, and the total staff at the Rink is now 70.

CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.

The entire staffs in the whole of the Carrick-on-Shannon post office area, which comprises 41 sub-offices, are, with one or two minor exceptions, an official of the Union informed our correspondent, on strike, and the whole postal service is consequently suspended. Peaceful picketing is being practised. The members of the local Union, meeting at the local Trades and Labour Hall, on Friday night, resolved to continue the fight until victory is achieved.

CHARGE AGAINST POSTAL STRIKERS.

In the Dublin Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Lupton, K.C., John J. Monks, aged 52 years, a Post Office linesman, and John Cavey, an assistant clerk in the General Post Office, were charged on remand with having intimidated James Murtagh, and taken from him two letters which he had obtained at the Rotunda Rink. The case arose out of the strike of Post Office employés it being alleged by Murtagh that after getting the letters, and when walking from Parnell square, near Granby place, Monks came up and said to him, "Have you got letters there for anyone except yourself?" Witness replied in the negative, and Monks said, "You are a scab." He was then surrounded by four men, of whom Cavey was one, and the two letters were taken from him. Cavey said that the letters would be posted again, and he would get them when the strike was over.

Both the accused emphatically contradicted the evidence of the complainant.

Mr. Lupton sent both the accused for trial, admitting them to bail.

Mr. J. W. Davis appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. G. H. Barne for the accused.

WORKERS' CASE.

According to a statement issued by the Joint Executive of the Irish Postal Union last night, there have been no accessions to the ranks of the Post Office staffs either in town or country during the week-end, while here and there a few have abandoned the work of strike-breaking.

The Executive quotes bulletins from various parts of the country to show the situation after cessation of work for a fortnight. This situation, we are represented by these bulletins, is entirely satisfactory to the Union, and the tone of the reports indicates a continuance of the strike.

The statement asserts that teachers and managers of certain Dublin city schools have been asked to supply lists of applications for Post Office employment, and goes on to refer to the alleged treatment of rickets by the military on Friday morning at the front and rear of the Rink Sorting Office.

Numerous offices report, adds the statement, that intimation has been received by postmasters not to allow the staff on strike to go in to pay old age or other pensions.

On the subject of the charge of *sabotage* against those on strike, the statement declares that "the reference to 'skilled men' being employed on the work of destruction is silly in the extreme. Skill and technical knowledge of a very high order, required in the setting up of delicate and complicated telegraph and telephone apparatus, but obviously a man with no knowledge of their mechanism can put them out of order, as they have been put out of order more than once before the Post Office strike began. We are not out for the destruction of public property, and idle telegraph wires and telephone plant are not the objectives we have in view in our fight for a living wage."

The statement, dealing with strike funds, announces that the amount already in hands will be sufficient to last for at least another month.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S HOUSE WRECKED.

WANTON DESTRUCTION.

Lord Lansdowne, in a lengthy letter published in *The Times* to-day, describes the wrecking of his Irish house, "Derreen," in County Kerry, about sixteen miles from Kenmare. He states that he has seen a person, upon whose accuracy he can absolutely depend, and who has been an eye-witness of the events he describes. The house was (I am obliged to use the past tense, says his lordship), well furnished and completely equipped, and contained an interesting collection of pictures, a quantity of excellent furniture and linen, and innumerable odds and ends, possessing a value which cannot be expressed in terms of money. There were boat houses on the river and on the inland lakes, and quite a small fleet of excellent boats.

During the last few months "Derreen" has been subject to intermittent molestation and much wanton injury. The plantations had been plundered wholesale, the timber being cut and carted away in broad daylight for sale or use, the fences thrown down, and cattle turned in to graze. A recent visitor reported that the woods reminded him unpleasantly of a shell-swept area in Belgium. The boat-houses had been broken into, and many of the boats removed. On various occasions the house had been "raided," and clothes, bedding, harness, etc., carried away.

The climax was reached on the 2nd inst., when at 1 a.m. the house was broken into by a gang of masked men, who first locked the gardener and his family in their cottage, which immediately adjoins the main building. The house was then utterly wrecked, doors and windows torn down, floors torn up, and the staircase destroyed. Only the mere shell of the house now remain. The whole of the furniture has been destroyed or stolen. On the Sunday the cellar was broken into, and a horrible orgy followed. The crowd was described as "half drunk, fighting, with revolver shots going off."

A so-called Republican commander from Castletown came over to see what was happening, and could do nothing. He promised to bring relief, but did not do so.

The gardener and his wife have lost everything they possessed, including a number of much-cherished wedding presents. All this has been done in cold blood and without any pretence that it forms part of a military operation. I do not even know whether the criminals called themselves Free Staters or Republicans. There was no enemy for them to dislodge, unless it were possible so to describe an aged housekeeper who remained gallantly at her post to the last and has since been removed in a state of complete collapse, all her belongings and some money which was in her box—about £30, have been stolen.

It should be understood that these occurrences have nothing to do with a dispute between landlord and tenant. The rents on this estate, and at Derreen, are fixed at a moderate rate, and those tenants who bought their holdings have been withheld since the end of 1920, and owing to the collapse of judicial and administrative machinery no steps are at this moment being taken to enforce payment.

One more observation. This has not been by any means a solitary incident. The steamer which bore away some of the refugees from Derreen bore also the owner of Derriquin Castle, a beautiful residence on the opposite side of the bay, which after innumerable raidings has been burnt to the ground. There is probably not a gentleman's house in the whole district which has not been destroyed or threatened with destruction.

MAN'S BODY FOUND IN QUARRY.

Yesterday afternoon the body of a man, whose identity has not been established, was found in water in a quarry at Parkinson's field, Finglas, near Dublin.

The body is that of a man of 25 to 27 years of age, five feet six inches in height, and of medium build, with fair hair and complexion; clean shaved, except for a few days' growth of beard. It is clad in a blue serge suit, fawn showerproof overcoat, black shoes, green socks, soft collar, and grey spotted tie. There was a rupture belt round the waist, on the back of the trousers are the marks, D.P. 1871, O.S.W.R., and there was a brass ring on the little finger of the left hond.

There were no marks of violence on the remains, which were removed to the mortuary, Glasnevin Cemetery, for identification.

FROM TO-DAY'S LONDON PAPERS.

NEAR EAST SITUATION.

AN AGREEMENT.

"THE TIMES" OF TO-DAY SAYS:—

"I am quite hopeful. I will not put it stronger than that," was Lord Curzon's comment on the results of his mission as he arrived in London last night. He gave the main ground of his hopes—"The first step is the accord between the Allies; that is the best way after all to stop war." A few hours earlier he seems to have been even more confident, for, as he left Paris, he ventured to say that "the tranquility of Europe is as good as assured." Possibly, in the meantime, he may have heard something of the disquieting news from Chanak and from Constantinople. It must be hoped that the Turkish advance was ordered before the offers of the Allies were known in Smyrna. This hope is strengthened by the welcome news from our Constantinople Correspondent that "the Turks have retired on Bairamich"—that is to say, they have withdrawn from the neutral zone.

The Prime Minister's declarations to the journalists on Saturday—those he made to the Labour leaders on Thursday are still concealed by mutual consent—show a marked improvement on the statement of the week before, adds *The Times*. With much of what he said, particularly on the absolute necessity of maintaining the freedom of the Straits by a security of a very reliable and effective kind, most people will readily agree. He disclaims all idea of British ambitions of a selfish nature in that quarter, and of any thought of establishing a sort of Gibraltar on the Straits. His wish is that this onerous and responsible international trust and duty should be placed upon the shoulders of the League of Nations.

The Prime Minister would really be better advised were he to refrain altogether from rhetoric in times of serious international crisis. He is offering material concessions to the Kemalists, of a very wide and valuable kind. Yet, while he enlarges upon their extent and value, he cannot refrain from inveighing very strongly against the misdeeds of the men whom he is inviting to a peace conference. Whatever else that may be, it is not good foreign policy. The danger which still hangs over the situation is enough to demand the most complete local co-operation between the Allied representatives and forces.

FROM DUBLIN TO TRALEE.

SUFFERINGS OF THE PEOPLE IN CO. KERRY.

SERIOUS SHORTAGE OF FOOD.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORR

LAWLESSNESS CONDEMNED.

(Continued from Page 5, Column 4.)

by approval of these acts—and who on Sunday afternoon or on Monday might return to these same deeds of crime?

"But it is asked: what does a priest gain by refusing absolution? Does he succeed in changing the views of Republican penitents? If not, is he prepared to exclude from the Sacraments, and perhaps to drive out of the Church, the men who are taking an active and direct part in the Republican campaign, and their aiders and abettors? The question has been asked; but the questioner seems to have a very accommodating, one might say a low idea of the position of a confessor. . . .

The Church has a special, a very particular, concern and care for everyone baptized into the Church, and would regret the loss of a single person baptized into her fold. But, nevertheless, the Church has never hesitated about punishing, and even casting out, the sinners who refused to hear her voice. Men who refuse to hear the Church have no right to the ministrations of the Church.

"In the present case, according to the public declaration of the Bishops of the country, the military actions of the Republicans are unlawful; the killing of unarmed soldiers is murder, the seizure of money from custom houses and banks and business and private houses is armed robbery, the destruction of property is criminal injury. Then, then, can men guilty of these acts, and resolved to repeat them, get absolution? Republicans, themselves, I am sure, would regard the priest who gave absolution as a cheap-john sort, of confessor, and as a priest who does not give absolution by his disregard of the solemn public declaration of the bishops. But it is asked—

'What would a priest gain by refusing Republican absolution?' Well, he would gain the merit of having done his duty. And he would make the sacred Tribunal of Penance—what Jesus intended it to be—an instrument for the forgiveness of sin, for sanctification and edification, and not an instrument for public demoralisation. . . .

QUESTION OF AUTHORITY.

THE REPUBLICAN DEFENCE.

"Republicans defend their rebellion by asking—' Who gave the Free States authority to attack the Four Courts?' and by urging—' It is as they who attacked us first.' But who gave the Republicans themselves authority to occupy the Four Courts and various towns in the country? Was the country to remain for ever under the rule of local armed groups without any supreme civil authority? The will of the country was sufficiently declared at the last election, and it would have been declared much more emphatically had not freedom of election been seriously restricted by the pact, which the country did not approve or welcome. . . .

"But the champion argument of the Republicans is this:—' The Free State Treaty was imposed on Ireland by force: the Treaty was not a free treaty; the people are not free in accepting the Treaty; if the people got the free choice of Republic or Free State they would decide for a Republic.' From want of freedom the Treaty is ' invalid '; the people must be saved from themselves, from a slavish decision, by the Republican arms.' The Treaty and the peace with Englandwere ratified by the Dail came known on the 6th December, and following days, 1921. The country accepted the Treaty and the Free State settlement on its merits: in fact, as something exceeding the highest expectation. . . . Then followed the announcement that two of the Irish plenipotentiaries had signed ' through fear,' not through personal fear, but through fear of war in Ireland if the Treaty were not signed. But the consent of the people remained unaffected by this intelligence; they had accepted and continued faithful to the Free State settlement, not through fear, but on the merits of the settlement. . . . There was no ' trepidation of mind ' in Ireland on the 6th December, 1921; there was great and universal relief of mind.

" Threats may have been used to the plenipotentiaries in London; but how far the threats influenced their acceptance of the Treaty it is unnecessary to consider. The people were principally concerned in the Treaty was the Irish nation. The Irish nation was unaware of the threats. For the Irish nation the threats were merely a concentration of the Treaty, a concomitant incident that in no way affected the nation's consent. Ireland accepted the Treaty and the Free State settlement, unaffected by threats, on the merits of the settlement, on the ground that, threats or no threats, it was the best settlement that could be got.

THE REPUBLICAN OATH.

" The present troubles in Ireland are due, in no small part, to the Republican oath. In 1919 the following oath was imposed on the deputies of the Irish Parliament (the Irish Volunteers:—' And I do further swear or affirm that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Irish Republic and the Government of the Irish Republic, which is Dail Eireann, against all enemies foreign or domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, and that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, so help me God.' This was an invalid oath, and the taking of it was an unlawful act. Altogether, from the religious point of view, the inauguration of the Dail Eireann was lamentable.

" The Dail oath was not an oath to work for the establishment of an Irish Republic; it was an oath of fidelity to the Irish State already existing; and the Deputies swore that they took the oath ' without mental reservation or purpose of evasion.' Now a promise of fidelity, even confirmed by oath, to a non-existing form of Government is an invalid promise. . . . Men are afraid of being charged and punished for the violation of the oath. And the oath was not an oath at all, but an irreverent use of the Divine Name.

" The Republican oath is not now confined to soldiers of the Republican Army. The Fianna boys, even school-going boys, have taken the oath. This is a great, a crying evil. The oath is invalid and unlawful. Moreover, boys joining an organisation like the Fianna, and taking an oath, fail at once under the control of some leader or leaders, and may be asked some day, with an appeal to their oath, and with threats, to do something which would be a serious crime. This makes the taking of the oath a very grave matter. And it is the duty of the priests, of parents and of teachers to put a stop at once to taking the Republican or any other oath, and to get them to renounce or disregard any such invalid and irreverent oath they may have taken.

" There is another matter in connection with young boys to which I deem it necessary to draw attention. It is said that before the Republican forces left the city, young boys in great numbers were armed with revolvers. This, if true, was very reprehensible. And I appeal to parents to see to it that their boys do not use or keep arms. Our whole social and religious order is seriously injured by an invalid irreverent oath, and by guns. And we ought to long and pray for the day when there will be no form of military organisation in the country, except a police force under the complete control of the civil authority.

" I appeal to the Republican boys to join the overwhelming body of their countrymen who accept the Free State as the only practical policy for the time. They may talk to me about terms of peace. The only terms of peace I can suggest are the terms which I accept myself—viz., submission to the civil authority recognised by the people. It was a great misfortune that the study of terms of peace was committed to rival military groups. Different nations, or their representatives, may confer about peace. But why should two military groups in the same country claim the right of deciding the fate of the country without reference to, or even over the heads of, the people of the country?

" The only satisfactory principle of peace is all-round submission to the civil Government. That accomplished, there would be no victimisation. An effort would be made to find employment for all. Republicans under arms should return to some form of civil employment, without delay before they are unfitted by their present mode of life for any civil employment. We want reproductive works. . . And the development of the country will have increased only when reproductive works have increased.

SUPPORTING THE GOVERNMENT.

" If all appeals for peace fail, we shall have to depend on the civil Government and on the national Army. I have no choice or preference as between the individual men of the national Army and individual Republicans. But in regard to the principles for which both groups stand, I support the national Army. I ask priests and people to support the civil Government and the national Army. Their aim is the realisation of the well-known wishes of the overwhelming majority of the people of the country.

" The Army is the people's army. In some places priests and people have commenced to co-operate by removing obstructions and by public thoroughfares. The more the people will feel a sense of security from the presence of the national soldiers the greater will be their co-operation. The sooner relief is given to the country population the quicker will be their response and their willingness to help, in the measure of their power, the national soldiers. I regret to have to make this appeal for co-operation with one body of our countrymen against another body. And I make the appeal only on the hypothesis that the Republicans will reject all invitations to peace, and will persist in a course of action which is ruinous to the country, and which has been condemned by all the Bishops of Ireland.

" The Bishops of the country appeal to the Republican young men in arms to return to their homes. Our Holy Father, Pope Pius XI., in a letter of gracious acknowledgment of the message of congratulation and loyalty sent by the Irish Bishops, expresses his deep anxiety and solicitude for our country, and directs the Bishops to make every effort to promote a spirit of charity and concord among all divisions of the country. We are deeply grateful for our Holy Father's paternal interest in our country. Most fervent prayers are being offered for the grace of national peace in Ireland. May the month of the Rosary, devoted to the merits of Jesus Christ, and through the intercession of the Blessed Virgin May and St. Joseph, witness God's mercy to us, the cessation of war between brother Irishmen, the establishment of social order, the restoration of peace."

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE COST OF LIVING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—The enclosed copy of a letter addressed by me to Mr. J. H. Robb, K.C., M.P., Chairman of the Department of Industry, may be principally interested in the Treaty was the Irish nation. The Irish nation was unaware of the threats. For the Irish nation the threats were merely a concentration of the Treaty, a concomitant incident that in no way affected the nation's consent. Ireland accepted the Treaty and the Free State settlement, unaffected by threats, on the merits of the settlement, on the ground that, threats or no threats, it was the best settlement that could be got.

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IF RHEUMATIC DISSOLVE THIS IN YOUR MORNING TEA.

Then watch the pains, aches, swellings, stiffness, and other misery disappear. They simply HAVE to go, says ALICE LANDLES, certified nurse.

Rheumatism can be caused in but one way. That is by acids and impurities in the blood. Chemical analysis and microscopic examination of the blood prove this beyond the possibility of doubt or argument, as any standard medical work will explain in detail. Of course, various conditions, such as exposure to cold and dampness, or committing certain errors of diet, can make rheumatism worse, but the primary cause always remains the same. Therefore, trying to get rid of rheumatism without ridding your blood and system of the acidulous impurities which directly cause this physical calamity, is exactly like trying to get rid of smoke without putting out the fire. Pain-causing and kidney-irritating uric acid is no different from any other acid in that *it must be neutralised by an alkaline liquid.* Nothing else can have just the same effect, this being an elementary principle of chemistry, of course. It naturally follows that to dissolve, neutralise and wash out the rheumatic acids the liquids you drink must contain the necessary alkaline elements to be absorbed into the blood and act upon the acids. These elements are easily provided. Simply get a small supply of the refined Alkis Saltrates compound from any chemist. As much of this as can be heaped on a sixpence should be dissolved in your tea, coffee, water, or other drink and taken every morning. No trace of any bitter, salty, sour, or other taste can possibly be detected. Also it cannot upset or irritate even the most delicate stomach. The only evidence that you are taking a medicine will be the plainly noticeable relief from rheumatic pain which it quickly produces. In each package of Alkis Saltrates the refiners enclose an authoritative and extremely valuable treatise, giving useful diet hints and other interesting information for rheumatic sufferers.

SPECIAL NOTE.—We are informed by Saltrates, Ltd. (Dept. 256), Hutton Buildings, London, N.W.1, who prepare a very high grade of Alkis Saltrates, that during the next ten days they are willing, as an advertising offer, to supply one new interested, in the product with a regular 2s. 9d. size packet free if applicant agrees to send sixpence for the package actually, etc.

THE CONSTITUTION.

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U.S. MARKETS.

STOCKS CLOSED STEADY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The daylight saving ends in America to-morrow. Stocks opened firm, and advanced 1 to 3 points on a hopeful feeling regarding the Near East, expectation of lower money rates, and cumulative evidence of a further business improvement. The market reacted partially near the end, under profit-taking, but closed steady.

Eng. Parity	STOCKS.	Closing Bid Prices	Thur!	Sat. !	Business Done. H.	L.
115½	Funded	102¾	102¾			
118½	U.S. New 4½ Loan	105	105			
113½	Atch. Top. Santa Fe	104¾	104¾			
103½	Do. Preference	93	91¾			
120½	Do 4½ Con. Bonds	106⅛	106⅛			
65½	Baltimore & Ohio	38	38¾			
164½	Canadian Pacific	145	145			
83½	Chesapeake & Ohio Com.	73½	74			
37½	Chic., Mil., and St. Paul	23	23			
104½	Chicago and N.-West.	82	82			
134½	Do. Pref.	121	121			
27½	Erie 1st Preferred	24¾	24¾			
50½	Do. 4% Gent. Lien Bds	33½	34			
157½	Great Northern Pref.	122½	123			
126½	Illinois Central	111⅝	112			
78½	Lehigh Valley	68¾	69¼			
153½	Louisville and Nashville	132	132			
14½	Mis'ri, Kan. & Texas	13	13			
—	Do. 2nd Mt. 4% Gtd. Bds	Nom.	Nom.			
24½	Missouri Pacific New	21	21			
9	Nat. of Mexico 1st Pf.	6¾	8⅝			
4½	Do. 2nd Pref.	2¾	4			
113½	N.Y. Ch. & Hudson R.	87½	88			
135½	Norfolk & West. Com.	118½	119½			
97½	Northern Pacific Com.	83¾	85⅝			
79½	Ontario and Western	25¾	25¾			
94½	Pennsylvania Shares	48⅝	48⅝			
83½	Reading Shares	73	73			
58½	Do. 1st Preferred	53	52			
97½	Do. 4% Mt. Bonds	83½	83½			
28½	Southern Railway	25¼	25⅝			
105½	Southern Pacific	83¾	84			
73½	Texas and Pacific	56⅜	56			
161½	Union Pacific	140⅝	139			
87½	Do. Pref.	78	77⅝			
106½	Do. 4% Bonds	94¾	94¾			
46½	Wabash Common	29¾	29¾			
76½	Do. Preferred A	32	32⅜			
61½	West. Maryland Com.	31¾	31¾			
46⅜	Anaconda Copper	53⅜	53⅝			
21½	Brit. Amer. Tob.	15	15⅝			
118½	Cal. Petrol. Com.	119⅝	119⅝			
2⅞	General Electric	177	176⅝			
107½	U.S. Steel Common	103¾	103⅝			
120½	Do. 1st Preferred	121¼	121¾			
117½	Do. 2nd 5% Bonds	103⅝	103⅞			
—	Silver (Foreign Mined)	69⅝	66⅝			
—	Do. (U.S. Mined)	69⅝	66⅝			
16⅝	Inter. M.M. Com. Cts.	14	14⅜			
66½	Do. Preferred Certs.	57	58⅝			
47½	Royal Dutch Full Shares	47	47⅜			
40½	Shell Transport	39⅛	39⅝			
21½	Mexican Petroleum	18⅜	19¼			
58½	Pan American Pet.	49¾	49¾			
15½	General Motors	14⅝	14⅝			
55½	U.S. Rubber	50¾	51⅜			

*Asked. ! Ex div. ! Ex bonus. ! Ex rights.

	Thurs'day.	Saturday Nominal.
Call Money	6%	4.70 6%
Ex. on Ln. 60 days rt.	4.44.75	4.47.75
Ex. on Ln. Demand Bills	4.42.75	4.41.75
Cable Transfers	4.42.50	4.42.50
Ex. on Paris	7.80	7.95
Ex. on Berlin	75s	75s
Ex. on Ital., Holland	71.43	71.43
Do. New Orleans Mid.	20.10	20.50
Cottonseed Oil, P. Sum. Yellow Spot	8.75	9.65
Cottonseed Oil Yel Sept	8.27	8.40
Petro., Refined, in cases	16.00	16.00
Do. Standard, White	12.50	12.50
Do. Prime, Stan., do	12.50	12.50
Do. Pennsyl. Crude	3.00	3.00
Spirits Turpentine	132	124
Do. Savannah	127	127
Resin, Prime S	5.45	5.47½
Resin, Grade F	5.45	5.47½
Lard, Prime West Stm.	11.72½	12.10
Do. Midland Western	11.35—11.30	11.70—11.80
Tallow, Extra	7	6.77
Sugar, New Cuban	4.61	4.77
Corn, West. No. 2	81⅛	82⅜
Wheat, No. 2 Red Winter	124	123⅝
Do. No. 2 Red Winter	121	121⅝
Do. No. 2 Mix Futures	119⅛	119⅛
Coffee, Rio No. 7	10⅝	10½
Flour, Spring Clears	8.15—8.90	8.15—8.90
Iron, No. 2 Bessemer	32.50—34.00	32.50
Tin, Straits	32.27⅛	32.25
Zinc, East St. Louis	6.50	6.50
Electrolytic Copp. Spot	14	14
Do., do., Futures, July	14	14
Freight, Rail Grain to Kingdom, per bushel	1/3—1/9	1/3—1/9
Freight, heavy grain to Continent, per bushel	8—10	8—10
Freight, Coal to Lisbon (high density)	25	23
Do., stand. (per 1000)	30	40

PRODUCE MARKETS.

WHEAT opened at 3½c. to ¼c. fall, and further weakened on better weather for threshing, lower cables, and general bearish influences. Near East news larger interior movement, selling by cash houses, and liquidation. A rally ensued on buying and covering, but the market closed barely steady at 2½c. to 1½c. loss. Spot easy. No. 2 hard winter, spot, 108½; No. 3 hard winter, spot, nominal. September, 106½; December, 106; May, 110¾.

CORN opened easy at ½c. to ¾c. decline, and went lower on favourable crop accounts, large movement in the family budgets. Though not done hitherto, it is equally essential that, prior to this process of "weighting," the absolute prices of commodities should be "weighted" by relative numbers of consumers in areas where the absolute prices are collected. For example, if the absolute price of "x" commodity is 24 pence in Belfast and 12 pence in Dublin, and the "weighted" or—for purposes of index-figure—true price of the commodity is the population of Belfast (say, 400,000) multiplied by 24, added to the population of Ballycastle (say, 1,500) multiplied by 12, and the same sum divided by 401,500, or 23.95 pence. The British Board of Trade and the Committee of the Provisional Government have simply "averaged" the absolute prices, and their procedure, in the case stated, would take the price of "x" commodity as 18 pence.

Secondly, there is the factor of classes. The standard practice, as far as I have collected the data among the industrial classes only, but has applied the resultant index figures also to the clerical, technical and administrative classes. Science, equally with justice, requires that this practice should be amended, both in regard to the collection of absolute prices and in regard to the relative numbers of the different classes to whom the final index figures are to be applied. That is to say, a further process of "weighting" is essential.

If your Committee does not take the foregoing factors into account, one may safely affirm that its results will not either merit or obtain from the community any more respect than has been accorded to the findings in Great Britain and Southern Ireland. It is to the entire absence of such respect that the postal strike in Southern Ireland is due.

As this matter is one of general interest, I am sending a copy of this letter to the Press.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. FERGUSON.

J. H. Robb, Esq., K.C., M.P., Parliament House, Belfast.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—On reading the prices of food quoted by the joint executive of the workers, I was greatly struck by the waste and extravagance which are implied. The amount used *per* day must be for a very large household, but, since the number of persons catered for is not mentioned, it is hard to judge. In order to gain a clear idea of the cost of living the amount used *per* head *per* week should be stated. In my household a 4lb. of butter suffices for 3 days, the 4lb. of margarine *per* head *per* week, is an ample allowance. I get very good butter for 1s. 11d. a lb. and margarine at 8d. This excellent material is quite ignored by the strikers, though it is used in every economically run household at the present day.

The amount of tea *per* head *per* week is less than half a pound. The price of tea in Dublin varies from 2s. to 3s. per lb. . . . Four pounds 4lb. to 14lbs. of sugar also *per* head *per* week. It is not possible to average other necessary food-stuffs without knowing the age and sex of the members of the household. During the war, in a manufacturing town in England, the rations *per* head *per* week were 2oz. of tea, 4oz. margarine or 2oz. of butter, 4lb. of sugar, 1lb. of bread for workers and 6oz. for others.—Yours, etc.,

A DUBLIN HOUSEKEEPER.

September 23rd, 1922.

IRISH CLASSES.

It will be seen from our advertising columns that the Ard Chraobh (Gaelic League) is about to resume work, with an excellent programme of classes. The opening meeting will take place at eight p.m. to-morrow at 39 Parnell square, Dublin, where all students will be enrolled.

HARVEST FESTIVALS.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH.

The Harvest Thanksgiving Service will be held at St. James's Parish Church, Dublin, at eight this evening. The Rev. W. Monk Gibbon, M.A., Rector of Taney, Dundrum, will preach.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Harvest Thanksgiving Services were held yesterday in Dolphin's Barn Church, Dublin. A Service will be held this evening at eight o'clock, when the Rev. James M. Alley, President of the Church, will preach. Anthems will be sung by an augmented choir, and solos by Miss Renee Flynn.

HOLY CROSS COLLEGE.

In the Holy Cross College, Clonliffe, on Saturday morning, minor orders, as follows, were conferred by the Right Rev. Dr. Miller, O.M.I., Titular Bishop of Eumenia:—

Tonsure—Mr. Michael Enwright, All Hallows College.

Porter and Lector—Mr. John Charles MacQuaide, C.S.Sp.

Exorcist and Acolyte—Messrs. John Power, C.M., and Nicholas Rossiter, C.M.

Sub-Deacons—Messrs. Harold Summers, All Hallows; Joseph Sheedy, C.M.; William Meehan, do.; Michael Howard, do.; and Brother Bernard Mansfield, O.C.C.

Deacons—Revs. John MacGettigan, John Doherty, John Ring, Matthew Daly, Patrick Duane, David Ryan, Emmanuel McGinley, Thomas Rowe, Maurice Brosnan, John O'Dea, Joseph O'Donnell, Michael Bradley, Michael O'Dwyer, C.M., and Revs. Confreres Victor Loughran, C.P., and Paul Cyril O'Doherty.

SKERRY'S SCHOOL.

10 Harcourt street, Dublin, provides Specialised Tuition in Shorthand, Typewriting, and Bookkeeping, etc. The most up-to-date Commercial School in Ireland. Shorthand Speed Classes to suit all rates. Proficient Students assisted to situations. 1,516 Certificates in Shorthand, Typewriting, and Book-keeping obtained by Students of the School since January, 1919.—(Advt.)

DUBLIN AND THE PROVINCES.

NEWS FROM ALL PARTS.

LURGAN MARKET PRICES.—At Lurgan harvest fair there was a large supply of cattle. Demand was dull, and prices were low, except for good heifers and springers. Beef sold at from 60s. downwards. Prime springers from £35 downwards, and best milkers at from £20 to £27. Trade in young stock was slack. At the market on Friday pork sold at £6 a cwt., potatoes 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. a cwt., eggs 2s. 2d. a dozen, and butter 1s. 10d. to 2s. a pound. Italian grass seed fetched 18s. to 19s. a cwt., perennial 17s. to 18s. a cwt., and mixed 15s. a cwt.

ACCIDENTS IN SHIPYARD.—David Davison (aged 17), a catchboy, of Edith street, Belfast, and John Reaney (aged 59), of 153 Parkgate avenue, Strandtown, both employed by Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Belfast, who were admitted to hospital suffering from serious injuries caused by falls while at work, died on Saturday.

There is a "record" potato yield in North King's County, and the crop is sound and of good quality.

Rev. Michael Murphy, Stationmaster, Drumshambo, has been appointed assistant manager of the Cavan and Leitrim Railway.

Mr. David Hamilton, Dunseath, of James street, South, Belfast, and Bangor, Co. Down, linen manufacturer, who died on April 12, has left personal estate of the value of £279,037 16s. 7d., of which £211,596 2s. 4d. is in Northern Ireland, and £67,441 14s. 3d. in England.

YACHTING.

DUBLIN BAY SEASON ENDS.

On Saturday the racing season in Dublin Bay, which had opened about the middle of May, closed finally with "crews' races," sweepstakes matches held by the Dublin Bay S.C. and Seapoint R.C., and with a race at Clontarf for the President's Prize. In spite of the fine weather, a glimpse of Indian summer, one felt that the end really had come. The wind was on the soft side from about S.E., and a light haze lay over the bay.

DUBLIN BAY SAILING CLUB.

It was agreed that on this day each class would sail as a separate unit, and the sole condition in each race was that the helmsman would be one of the regular crew. By a further agreement amongst the Class I. owners Tigris, the Clyde 20-tonner, was able to sail with that class, she giving each 12-footer 2 minutes for the race. The D.B.S.C. old Class I. course. There should have been a race for each class—viz., four in all—but the Firefly was absent, and there was a full muster of the club boats. A decided handicap on the event, however, was the very light and fluking breeze there was about the mouth of the river. Hawk led at the start, followed closely by Nan and May Mischief over the line. At a very early stage May Mischief took the lead, with Nan second, and they kept up the river under spinnakers the boats were not far apart. Owing to the tide and the fluky weather, the Officer of the Day, Mr. J. J. Sherlock, stopped the race at the end of the first round.

POLO.

THE LAST MATCH.

INTERESTING PLAY.

One of the biggest crowds seen at the Nine Acres this season witnessed the closing match on Saturday, between teams called Stars and Stripes. The game was ideal, the ground in splendid order, a bit in the last few chukkars. The game, however, was splendidly contested, and although Stripes won by a margin of three goals, they had to fight all the way, and were assisted by a little luck.

STRIPES (4) v. STARS (1).

On the winning side Mr. H. O'Reilly dropped out for the last two chukkars, and let on Mr. J. P. A. Larminie. The early exchanges favoured Stripes, who scored per Mr. H. O'Reilly. They scored again in the second chukker, before their opponents obtained their only goal. At the end of the fifth chukker, Stripes had increased their lead to three goals, and this they held intact to the finish. The brothers O'Reilly again showed good form, while Major Kirkwood, who has played many fine games for Quidnunce, was brilliant in defence, his hitting at all times being clever. Mr. P. Leonard, who played No. 1, showed plenty of dash, and led a few strong runs over the best part of the ground. Stars pulled well together. Mr. Shackleton was steady at back, and Mr. Arnott and Mr. Malcolm played well. Mr. Tyrrell, who usually plays back, was the No. 3, and played a good game in this position.

The All-Ireland Club are to be congratulated on their efforts to keep the game alive in the country under trying conditions. The season was a long one, but a successful one, nevertheless. Up to a year ago polo flourished in this country, and it was quite a common sight to see ten, twelve, and twenty thousand people gathered at the enclosure in the Phœnix Park on a Sat. day afternoon to witness the tournament ties. But lately polo was well supported, especially by the cavalry regiments. The withdrawal of the regiments naturally robbed the A.I.P.C. of a lot of support, with the result that at one time the club were faced by difficulties. A splendid rally by the civilian members, old and young, and an increase in pavilion membership, however, saved the situation, and once more the club got into its stride. The club is rich in players, but the expenditure is a tremendous item, and without the generous support of pavilion members it would be extremely difficult to carry on at all. Next year it is to be hoped there will be better support forthcoming for this old institution, both from players and spectators.

The following are Mr. Gordon's team:—

Stripes.—Mr. P. J. Leonard, Mr. H. O'Reilly, Mr. R. O'Reilly (Mr. Larminie, two chukkars), and Major Bryce (Second chuck).

Stars.—Mr. Malcolm, Mr. Maxwell Arnott, Mr. T. P. Tyrrell, and Mr. J. W. Shackleton (back).

Mr. W. V. Skeoch, a member of the old Carlow team, who has shown remarkably good form throughout the season, will spend the winter in North Carolina, where he hopes to get a lot of good polo. Captain Edward Goulding and Mr. J. A. D. Trench, who, along with Captain F. A. Cuff and Mr. Douglas, represented the A.I.P.C. in the big Open Tournament in America, are expected home shortly.

FROM THE LEGAL DIARY.

LAW NOTICES—Monday, September 25th, 1922.

BEFORE THE RIGHT HON. THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.—11 o'clock—King v. Military Governor of Wellington Barracks and anor.

TAXING OFFICE.—At 24 Upper Merrion street, Master Mannanan, at 11, Esparte Taxations—Kelly v. Byrne & Lane Joint; Weinstein and Co. v. Fitzgibbon, Ivy and Son; Bowring's trusts, Carruthers and Gamble, Preston's trust, Colfer and Son.

BANKRUPTCY.—Before the Registrar, at 11.—Attorney, ex. conv., re F. Collins; do., re, do., do.; Barron and Murtagh, do., do.; arrangt., do., Tracey and Thompson; do., do. comp., E. F. Collins; do., do., re F. Collins.

BEFORE THE RIGHT HON. THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.—11 o'clock—King v. Military Governor of Wellington Barracks and anor.

TAXING OFFICE.—At 24 Upper Merrion street, Master Mannanan, at 11, Esparte Taxations—Kelly v. Byrne & Lane Joint; Weinstein and Co. v. Fitzgibbon, Ivy and Son; Bowring's trusts, Carruthers and Gamble

FINANCIAL NEWS

IRISH STOCK EXCHANGES.

BUSINESS DONE LAST WEEK.

The following is a full record of the business done on the Dublin and Belfast Stock Exchanges last week in each department, except Consols and War Loans. The day on which the business was done is indicated by the initial letter in parentheses, and dealings in odd lots are marked by an asterisk:—

DUBLIN.

3 p.c. Land Act Stock—62½ (M.).
London County 3½ p.c. Con.—75 (Th.).
Bank of Ireland—325c (M), *225c (T.), 225)c. (W.), 225c. (Th.), 222c. (F.).
Hibernian Bank—4½ (T.), *64 (F.).
Munster and Leinster Bank—6⅞ (Th.), 6⅞ (F.).
National Bank—*17½ (W.), *17¾ (Th.), *17¾ (F.).
Provincial Bank—20¾c. (T.).
Royal Bank—12½ (Th.), 12¾ (F.).
Grand Trunk 1 p.c. Deb.—97¼ (Th.).
Great Northern Ord.—*56½ (W.), *56¾ (Th.), 56½ (F.).
Great Northern Guar.—64 (T.).
Great Northern Deb.—75 (M.), 74¾ (T.), 75 (W.), 75 (Th.).
Great Southern Ord.—46 45¾ (M.), 46 (W.).
Great Southern Deb.—75 (Th.).
London N.W. 3 p.c. Deb.—61½ (Th.).
Midland G.W. Ord.—*24 (M.), 25 (T.), *23 (W.).
Midland G.W. 4 p.c. Pref.—49 (F.).
Midland G.W. 4 p.c. Deb.—62 (F.).
Alliance Gas—6⅞ (W.).
Bleachers—41½ (F.).
British American Tobacco—86/6 (Th.).
Bolands Deb.—7 (M.).
Brunner Mond—33⅝ (M.).
Bradford Dyers—43¼ (F.).
Baggots Hutton Pref.—102/6 (T.).
Burke Pref.—62/6 (T.).
Burke Deb.—71⅝, 71¾ (F.).
British and Argentine Meat—31/6 (F.).
Bryant and May—40/6 (T.).
Bolands Pref.—*6 (T.).
Courtaulds—56/- 55/6 (F.).
Calicos—23/- (T.), 23/3 (W.), 23/- x.d. (Th.).
Coats—66/9 (M), 66/4 x.d. (T.), 66/9 (W.), 66/9 6/6c. (Th.), 66/6 (F.).
City of Dublin Steam Ord.—*133 (M.), *133½c. (W.), 133½ (F.).
Dunville 13½ (M.), 13¾ (T.).
Dunlops—8/9 *8/10½ (Th.).
Fine Spinners—*43/6 (W.), 43/- (Th.).
Guinness—42¾ (M.), 42⅝c. ⅞ (T.), 42½ ⅛c. ⅜ (W.), 42⅝ (Th.), 42¾ (F.).
Guinness Pref.—*13¾ (M.), 13¾ (Th.), 11¾ (F.).
Goulding Pref.—80/- (T.).
Players Cenyngham Deb.—62/6 (T.).
Irish Times 5½ p.c. Pref.—50/- (M.).
Imperial Tobacco—*68/6 (M.), *66/5 6/9c. (T.), 66/3 (W.), 68/6 (Th.), 68/- (F.).
Lever 7 p.c. Pref.—19/9 (M.).
Lever 5 p.c. Pref.—19/10½ (M.).
Liston Ord.—27/3 (F.).
Mexican Eagle 7 p.c. Pref.—19/10½ (M.).
Merchants Warehousing—35/- (M.).
Marconi—47/- (M.), 45/3 (Th.).
Power Pref.—19/9 (M), 19/9 (T.), 19/9 (W.), 19/9 (Th.).
Parent Tyre Ord.—14/6 (M.).
Ewing Cotton Ord.—12/- (W.).
Shells—53/3 (Th.).
Thom (Alex.) Ord.—12/- (W.).
Vickers—12/- (T.).
Wallace Pref.—67/6 (M.).
c.—Cash. b.—Bid. a.—Asked.

BELFAST.

Belfast Corporation 5½ per cent., 1937-47—102 (Th.).
Belfast Corporation 3½ per cent., 1940—76 (M.).
London City and Midland—8⅝ (M.), 8⅝ (T.), 8⅝ (Th.), 8⅝ (F.).
London County Westminster and Parrs—17¾ (W.).
Northern Banking Co. "A"—4½ (M.), 4¾ (T.), 4¾ (Th.).
Northern Banking Co. "B"—2¾ (T.), 2¾ (F.).
Caledonian Def. Convtd. Ord.—15½ (W.).
Courtaulds—56/- (Th.).
Great Northern Railway Stock—57 (M.), 57 (T.).
Belfast Ropework Co.—98 (M.), 98 (W.).
Belfast Ropework Co. 5 p.c. Pref.—7¾ (F.).
British-American Tobacco Ord.—85/9, 87/- (T.), 86/9 (W.).
Burmah Oil 8 p.c. Pref.—26/1½ (Th.).
Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Ord.—50 (F.).
Coats (J. and P.) Ord.—66/3 (T.), 66/3 (Th.), 66/3 (F.).
Commercial Insurance Co. of Ireland—3/4½ (M.), 3/4½ (T.).
Distillers Co. Ord.—22 (W.).
Dunlop Rubber—8/9 (F.).
Dunville and Co.—13½ (T.).
English Sewing Cotton Ord.—45/6 (F.).
Fairbairn, Lawson, Combe, Barbour 7½ p.c. Notes—103½ (Th.).
Fine Cotton Spinners and Dbrs. 5 p.c. Pref.—19/6 (W.).
Hughes, Bernard, 6 p.c. Pref.—18/6 (T.).
Hughes, Bernard, 6 p.c. Deb.—61½ (T.).
Imperial Tobacco Co.—66/6, 66/3, 66/7½ (M.), 66/-, 67/-, 66/9 (T.), 68/- (W.).
Imperial Tobacco Co. 6 p.c. Pref.—20/9 (Th.).
Jacobs and Co.—43/6 (W.).
Lever Bros. 7 p.c. Pref.—19/9 (M.), 19/9 (W.), 19/9 (Th.), 19/9½ (F.).
Mexican Eagles 8 p.c. Pref.—3¼ (T.).
Mitchell and Co. 5 p.c. Deb.—7½ (T.).
Mid Southern Distillers Ord.—2½ (M.).
Shell Transport—91/9 (T.).
Vickers 5 p.c. Pref.—16/4½ (W.).
Vickers Sons and Maxim—12/- (T.).
White, Tomkins, and Courage Ord.—21/- (T.).
York street Flax Spinning Co. 7 p.c. Pref.—21/- (W.).
York street Spinning Co. 4½ p.c. Deb.—76 (Th.).

PRICES OF RECENT ISSUES.

Adelaide Electric 6½ p.c. "C" Pref., par 6d pm. (fully paid), 6d-1/- pm.
Aerated Bread 6½ p.c. Pref (6/5 paid), 6d-1/- pm.
Auckland Electric Power 5½ p.c. Debs. (fully paid), 94-94½.
Baker (W.) 6½ p.c. Debs. (£15 paid), 1-1½ pm.
Bell and Croyden 7 p.c. Debs. (fully paid), 96½-97.
Bengal Telephone 7 p.c. Bonds (fully paid), 99-100.
Bombay (Port of) 6 p.c. Debs. (fully paid), 100-1.
Bovril 7½ p.c. Ord. (4/- paid), 14-14/6.
British Thomson-Houston 7 p.c. Pref., 20/-20/6.
Burton (James) & Sons Deb. (fully paid), 92½-93.
City and South London Railway 4½ p.c. 2nd Debs. (fully paid), 94½-95.
County of London Electric Ord (5/- paid), 2-2/6.
County of London Electric 6 p.c. Pref. (2/6 paid), 5-5/9 pm.
Crosse and Heatons 6 p.c. Debs. (£50 paid), 44-45 dm. Do. 5½ p.c. Debs. (£10 paid), 7 dis-par.
Empire Paper 6½ p.c. Debs. (£50 paid), 43-44.
Great Central Railway 4½ p.c. 2nd Debs. (fully paid), 84½-85.
Greater Prague 7½ p.c. Debs. (fully paid), 43-44.
Greenock Property 7 p.c. Pref. (fully paid), 23.3-24.3.
Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation 6 p.c. Deb. (£244 paid), 5-4 dis.
Imperial Tobacco of Canada 7 p.c. Pref. (fully paid), 91-91½.
Inverness Paper 6½ p.c. "C" Pref., par 6d pm.
Irish Tyre and Rubber 7½ p.c. Pref., par 1/- pm.
Jute Industries 6½ p.c. Pref. (6/5 paid), 6d-1/- pm.
Lancashire Electric Power 5½ p.c. Debs. (fully paid), 94-94½.
Lancashire Shipping 5 p.c. Debs. (£1 paid), 1-1½ pm.
Lever 7 p.c. Pref., par 1/- pm.
Lever 5 p.c. Pref., par 1/- pm.
Liston Ord., par 1/- pm.
Mexican Eagle 7 p.c. Pref., par 1/- pm.
Mexican Eagle 8 p.c. Pref., par 1/- pm.
Mitchell and Co. 5 p.c. Deb., par 1/- pm.
Mid Southern Distillers Ord., par 1/- pm.
Shell Transport, par 1/- pm.
Vickers 5 p.c. Pref., par 1/- pm.
Vickers Sons and Maxim, par 1/- pm.
White, Tomkins, and Courage Ord., par 1/- pm.
York street Flax Spinning Co. 7 p.c. Pref., par 1/- pm.
York street Spinning Co. 4½ p.c. Deb., par 1/- pm.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

TANKERS.

In February, 1920, a prospectus was issued offering Preference Shares in this company. It was formed (says *The Stock Exchange Gazette*) to purchase from the Scottish-American Oil and Transport Company a tank steamer and to acquire a further fleet then under construction or to be ordered. Of the Ordinary capital of £2,500,000, £1,500,000 was to be subscribed by the Scottish-American undertaking, but £2,500,000 in £1 Cumulative Preference Shares, with a fixed dividend of 8 per cent. and participating rights, was offered for public subscription. The boats were to be chartered to the Scottish-American for twenty years. The first report of Tankers, for about thirteen months, showed a net profit of £185,140, of which £74,000 was absorbed by depreciation and taxation, and the Preference dividend was paid. In the autumn of last year the Scottish-American found itself unable either to fulfil its chartering contract or to pay the calls on the Ordinary Shares of Tankers for which it had subscribed. Reconstruction was therefore effected. The Scottish-American company transferred to the whole of its assets and liabilities to Tankers, with the exception of 4,100 fully-paid Tankers Ordinary Shares and forfeiting the partly-paid shares, receiving in exchange 4,771,455 fully-paid new Ordinary Shares of 5s. each and £2,000 in cash, thus becoming a holding company, with an issued capital reduced from £4,787,855 to £1,196,966. It is intended, however, to raise the capital to £10,000,000 by the creation of new shares of 5s. to be raised as and when the directors see fit. The report of Tankers, now become an owning company, shows a profit for 1921-22 of £93,300. The reduced profits are explained as due to depression in the oil market and the fall in freights, which made it impossible to obtain continuous employment for the fleet, which now consists of seven vessels. No provision is made for depreciation, and income tax and corporation tax have yet to be paid. No Preference dividend is forthcoming, but £100,500 is carried forward. Two further ships are stated to be under construction, which are expected to be delivered during the next few months. When that is effected seven vessels are to be mortgaged for £1,120,000. According to the report Tankers have now a substantial interest in the Southern Oil and Transport Corporation, which is stated to have suffered materially from the intrusion of salt water into its producing wells, and it has increased its investment in the British Equatorial Oil Company, which owns rights in Venezuela. The issued capital of Tankers now stands at £2,762,000, of which £1,565,000 consists of the Preference Shares above mentioned. Investments appear in the balance-sheet at £898,298, but the auditors state that they have no evidence as to their present value.

MEXICAN OIL INDUSTRY'S FUTURE.

An interesting pendant to our *Investor's Chronicle*) leading article of last week on Mexico's future outlook is furnished by an article in the current issue of *The Lamp*, which is the official organ of the Standard Oil of New Jersey. The journal points out that "the first era of the Mexican oil industry is drawing to a close," and, with the impending exhaustion of the present producing areas, the future of the industry in that country will depend on the attitude of the Mexican Government. Certain information from other sources it appears that considerable delay occurs in the granting of Government permits to drill upon the new fields. The article expresses the opinion that only a part of the huge investment of 500 million dollars made by the operating companies will be returned to them. This investment has resulted in the production of 700 million barrels of oil over the past 20 years, 500 millions having been produced in the last five years. The Mexican Government has received about $75,000,000 in taxes, of which $8,000,000 were paid in the last five years and $31,000,000 in 1921. The report which has been current to the effect that the Standard Oil is clearing out of Mexico appears to be based upon a misconception. What is happening is that the company is moving storage tanks, pipeline, and pumping equipment from the South fields to the Panuco fields, where it has a proven production of about 19,000 barrels of heavy crude, and where six will drill 14 wells. As pointed out last week, prospects favour this particular field subsisting for a considerable time. The drawback with the Panuco field under present conditions is the heavy nature of the oil, considering the call for more and more petrol and the glut of fuel oil. It may be hoped that further improvements in refining processes will yield more and more per cent. of the crude oil to be turned into petrol. The outlook in that connection is certainly promising. Another company which is turning to the Panuco field to keep up production is the Corona, of the Dutch-Shell group. Its light oil output is now down to 10,000 barrels daily, but its Panuco output is well maintained, and in the week to 19th August was 24,000 barrels daily, the total for the field in that week being 120,000 barrels daily. That this will not go far to offset any continued decline from the Southern fields, which is certainly in progress at present, is shown by the fact that in the week to 19th August daily average production from the latter was 277,000 barrels. In the week the Mexican Eagle was still the second largest producer with a daily average production of 47,000 barrels.

ROBINSON DEEP VIEWS.

The future of Robinson Deep—the recovery in market value of whose shares has been the chief feature of the Kaffir market movement—continues a favourite subject of discussion in market circles (says *Truth*). A recent Johannesburg cablegram foreshadowed a considerable capital expenditure in order to complete the vertical shaft and to provide for heavy renewals of plant. This rather frightened the market, and publicity was promptly given to the views of a Johannesburg correspondent of a London Stock Exchange firm. These are that the capital expenditure in all will be £100,000, notwithstanding this the whole of the dividend arrears on the "A" 1s. shares will be paid off in two years, and that afterwards, assuming profits of £400,000 per annum, there will be £300,000 per annum to be divided among the holders of the "B" £1 shares. At the last annual meeting, about four months ago, the Chairman announced that the capital expenditure authorised for the current year was £115,000, and he said the question of dividends must depend upon what arrangement the directors could make for an extension of the time over which the loan of £300,000 (obtained from the Gold Fields and Central Mining, ard due to be repaid at the end of this year) might be repaid. At present it looks as though about one-half the debt will be cleared off at the due date, and that debentures, redeemable over a short period of years, may be issued for the remaining portion of the debt. Such an arrangement would free part of the earnings and so enable a commencement to be made next year with the clearing-off of the arrears of dividend on the "A" shares.

NEW ZEALAND DAIRY PRODUCE.

News has just reached this country (writes a London Correspondent) that a conference of New Zealand butter and cheese producers have passed a resolution calling upon their Government to extend the Meat Export Control Act so as to include dairy produce. Several months ago an attempt was made to create a compulsory dairy produce pool, having for its avowed object the regulation of all shipments from New Zealand to Great Britain and the control of prices on this market in the interests of producers. Although the Government of New Zealand looked upon that proposal sympathetically, the various butter and cheese exporters throughout New Zealand could not agree amongst themselves as to the desirability of mass control, and the scheme eventually fell through. The promoters, however, undaunted by their first reverse, have in the meantime been working assiduously for some kind of control over the marketing of New Zealand dairy produce. Recently a deputation interviewed the Prime Minister on the subject, and were promised legislation, provided something approaching unanimity could be attained amongst producers. Apparently the dissentient elements have now been appeased, and the resolution mentioned above foreshadows the passing of another socialistic measure designed to interfere with the freedom of individual trading. Regular buyers of New Zealand produce in this country have expressed their keen resentment against these attempts on the part of New Zealanders to dictate the terms under which business in England shall be carried on, and any further official interference is likely to damage the popularity of New Zealand products on this market.

ARGENTINE DIVIDENDS.

Three of the leading Argentine railway companies have just announced their final dividends for the past year. In each case rates of distribution are maintained (says the *Sunday Times*), and the return accruing to ordinary stockholders is uniformly 4 per cent., as for 1920-21. However, a year ago only one company, the Central Argentine, was able to pay 4 per cent. without drawing upon its reserves, whereas on this occasion only one company, the Buenos Ayres Western, appears to have failed fully to earn the dividend recommended. The premier line, the B.A. Great Southern, which last year had to take £550,000 from reserves, pays its dividend this time wholly out of net revenue, as well it might, seeing that profits increased by £717,000. The B.A. Western, which last year took £500,000 from reserves, now requires only £120,000 from that source in order to maintain its distribution. On the basis of the past year's dividends, yields of approximately 6 per cent. can now be obtained from the leading Argentine Railway Ordinary Stocks, but present purchasers will probably obtain a higher return on their money as the prospects of dividend improvement are very favourable. Expenses have been cut down considerably, while in the current year the companies will have the benefit of the higher rates which came into force on July 1 last. So far the B.A. Great Southern has increased its net revenue by £136,000. There appears, therefore, to be a reasonable expectation of a higher dividend. In pre-war days the standard rate for the leading Argentine lines was 7 per cent.

Tax Free Investments yielding 5 p.c. to 15 p.c. Full particulars from Dept. D 25, "Southerns," 3 Bolt Court, Fleet street, London, E.C.—(Advt.)

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGES AND NEAR EASTERN CRISIS.

During the past week the position of the market in the matter of supplies has been fairly comfortable, although at the same time there appeared to be very little surplus credit available after requirements had been satisfied. This week will probably witness a hardening of rates generally, as the end of the quarter has to be negotiated, but at the beginning of October, Government dividends amounting to 30 millions will be disbursed; while, in addition, 5 per cent. National War Bonds for a like amount mature for repayment, these representing the balance of the issue offered in October, 1917. Easy monetary conditions are, therefore, expected next month.

The Near Eastern crisis has naturally been reflected in the foreign exchange market, but, on the whole, there was little disposition to speculate in any currency, and with more legitimate dealings restricted the volume of transactions did not assume large dimensions. Allied currencies show a small recovery, Paris cheques concluding at 58.06, against 58.22½ on Saturday last; while the quotation for Brussels cheques has declined from 61.70½ to 61.50. Italian lire are also worth more at 104½. The German exchange has been influenced by an advance to 6 per cent. in the Berlin bank rate, marks finishing the week at 6,000, compared with 6,550 last week, or a recovery of 457 points. Sterling in New York has been rather jumpy, and concludes with a movement against London. Greek currency has been depressed, but is now much above the worst; while elsewhere acute weakness of the Brazilian milreis has been a feature. The following are closing quotations:—

	September 23.	September 22.	Normal Rate.
Alexandria	97⅝ 97⅞		97⅝d
Amsterdam	11.40 11.40½	11.41¼ 11.42	12.10
B. Ayres	43¾ 43¾	43¾ 43¾	47.59
Barcelona	28.87 28.90		25.22
Berlin	6,000 6,050	6,150 6,250	20.40
Bombay	1/3⅛	1/3⅛ 1/3⅛	1/4⅜
Brussels	61.49 61.48	61.46 61.55	25/02½
Bucharest	1/3⅜	1/3¼ 1/3⅜	1/4
Christiania	26.18 26.23	26.30 26.40	18.15
Copenhagen	21.19 21.22	21.20 21.26	18.15
Czecho-Slov	139. 142	135 140	
Finland	202 203	200 205	25.22½
Greece	185. 190	190 195	25.22½
Holland	2/6	2/6 2/7	12.10
Hungary	12,000 18,000		
Italy	104¾ 105	104¾ 105¼	25.22½
Japan	2/5 2/6	2/5 2/6	2/0½
Madrid	28.87 28.90	28.90 28.95	25.22½
Mexico	28 29		49.84
Montreal	4.41⅝ 4.42	4.42 4.42¼	4.86
Montevideo	41 41¼	41¼ 41¾	51.6
New York	4.41⅝ 4.42	4.41⅝ 4.42⅛	4.86
Paris	58.05 58.10	58.10 58.20	25.22
Poland	38,000 36,000	32,000 offered	
Roumania	645 650	640 650	161.
Shanghai	2/8½	2/8⅝	
Singapore	2/3⅛	2/3⅛	2/4⅛
Stockholm	15.66 15.69	15.70 15.75	18.15
Switzerland	23.05 23.07	23.05 23.10	25.22½
Vienna	310,000 340,000	320,000 offered	
Yokohama	2/1⅜	2/0⅞ 2/1	24.84

The Times quotation for the German mark to-day is 6,112½.

PROVINCIAL EXCHANGES.

MANCHESTER, Friday.—Textiles came on offer, and prices were easier. Bleachers, 40-41/-; Prel., 20/6-20/9; Calicos, 22/-22/3; Prel., 16/9-17/3; Dyers, 43/-43/6; Prel., 19/-19/3; Cotton, 46/-47/-; Prel., 21/-21/6; Spinners, 44/-45/-; Prel., 19/6; Blubbers, 8/3-6/6; Coats, 66/-66/6; Shipping Canal, 6½-6¾; Prel., 6½-6¾; Velvets, 29/-29/6.

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DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

FREEHOLD ASSETS.—Interim dividend of 10 p.c., less tax, on Ord.

LICENCES AND GENERAL INSURANCE.—Interim dividend of 5 p.c., less tax, on Ord. Pref.

ACHILLE SERRE.—Interim dividend at the rate of 6 p.c. per annum, less tax, on Ord. for half-year.

ANGLO-INDIAN GAS AND POWER.—Dividend, of £5 per share, less tax on Common Shares.

OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS.—Dividend of 3 p.c. and bonus of 10 p.c. on Common Shares.

LEIGH MILLS.—Dividend of 10 p.c., free of tax, on the Ord. Shares for the year.

MANILA SASHOT AND CO.—Dividend of 15 p.c., less tax, on Ord.

ELDER, SMITH, AND CO.—Dividend at the rate of 10 p.c. per annum for the half-year.

ASSOCIATED PROVINCIAL PICTURE HOUSES.—In view of reduced profits, the directors do not recommend a dividend on the Ord. Shares.

GALAHA CEYLON TEA ESTATES AND AGENCY.—Interim dividend of 5 per cent. on Ord.

RAJOE KIDOEL RUBBER.—Final dividend for year ended 31st March of 5 per cent. (1/- per share).

LANCASHIRE ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.—Dividend of 3½ per cent. for half-year to September 30, free of tax, on 7 per cent. Participating Preference Shares.

TRANSVAAL GOLD MINING ESTATES.—At the annual ordinary general meeting, held in Johannesburg on the 21st inst., the chairman announced that no dividend would be paid for the half-year to September 30.

ASSAM RAILWAYS AND TRADING.—Revenue account for the year to March 31 shows a profit of £360,192. In order to pay Pref. dividends, directors have credited account with £32,131 from sundry credit balances from previous years. After allowing for debenture interest, there remains balance of £2,521 to carry forward.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN CHEST.—Half-yearly dividends on 6 per cent. Pref. Shares and 6 per cent. Participating Pref. Shares, 5/- called up; also a final dividend of 15 per cent. actual, free of tax, on 6 per cent. Participating Pref. Shares and Ord. Shares, making, with interim dividend, 20 per cent. for year, free of tax.

FINANCIAL PARAGRAPHS.

The whole of Ebbw Vale collieries and steel works are idle, owing to the position created by the principal award of Professor Galloway in regard to Monmouthshire workers. The men have appointed Mr. Evan Davies, M.P., advisory agent of the miners, as their authority to discuss the matter with the management, but the latter has declined to accept Mr. Davies as the mouthpiece of the workmen. The management has also declined to allow the whole of the colliery and steel works, at which over 10,000 men are employed.

While the prospect is that the Near Eastern crisis will not be of long duration, it is wise to be cautious within narrow limits, for there are so many dangerous political possibilities. In other respects markets are ripe for recovery. With many encouraging factors on the London field, there we may easily have a sharp upward movement in prices when once the strain of the Near Eastern crisis is relaxed. The market, in particular, looks like responding to an increased measure of public support. The manner in which the shares of gilt-edged mines are growing under the influence of reduced costs is very remarkable, and increased dividends may be expected. Option business in this section is becoming active, and there are ready giver, for the call of Chartered to the end of November, by which time the result of the Rhodesian referendum should be known. In Home Rails the set-back due to the political scare has may be cleared off at the due date. Generally the subsequent recovery. North-Eastern Consols are conspicuously cheap, the present price representing a very modest valuation for the new Deferred Stock. Underground Electric Income Bonds, which have risen substantially since they were recommended, still offer scope for appreciation. The Gilt-edged Market is too much swayed by politics to be regarded with confidence. Among textiles the dividend announced by William Hollins and Co., to which we have previously referred, are considered good.

The Berlin Correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company reports that the German Finance Ministry announces that it will resume giving permission to local authorities to issue emergency currency. The former right to issue such currency freely was withdrawn by the law of 17th July, 1922. The German giro-centrals, which are semi-municipal banks founded during the war with a savings bank capital, have refused to give further credit to the municipalities. Hitherto the centrals have both made advances and floated funded loans. The reason stated for the refusal is that the credit demands of the municipalities are out of all proportion to the centrals' resources. The need for credit is attributed, apart from the currency depreciation, to the restriction of the communalities' taxing rights, the enforcement of new functions on municipalities, and the Republic's delay in paying over the municipalities' proportion of federal taxation yield.

IRISH TRAFFICS.

Belfast and County Down Railway.—Week ending 15th September, 1922:—Passengers, etc., £6,264; merchandise, etc., £1,000. Total, £7,264. Aggregate receipts to date—Passengers, etc., £202,291; merchandise, etc., £49,214. Total £251,505.

IRISH BUTTER QUOTATION.

The Irish Dairy (Producers and Shippers) Association have fixed, for the week ending Thursday next, 28th September, 200s. per cwt. for choicest salted butter, wholesale, net, free on rail, Ireland. Special dairies extra. Danish shippers are now quoting 207s., f.o.b., but this will not affect the price of Irish. The prices of the latter have been recently more consistent, and have not followed the fluctuations of the Danish, and besides the large quantities of deteriorated Irish butter—due in a great measure to difficulties as regards transport—are being cleared, thus giving the first grade (choicest freshly made) an opportunity of coming into its own.

FISHING BOAT LAUNCHED.

A motor fishing boat was launched from the yard of Mr. C. Doyle at Ringsend, Dublin, on Saturday. She was built to the order of Messrs. Hopkins and Sons, Wicklow. The boat, which is of native timber, measures 30 feet in length, with an eight-foot beam and four-foot draught. After the usual trips for inspection purposes, she will be handed over to her new owners.

PRODUCE AND FOOD.

CATTLE.

DONCASTER, Saturday.—Large supply of milk breeds; stores, average and fair inquiry. Milkers £20 to £38, cullocks £20 to £27, heifers £20 to £25, yearlings £12 to £15. Larger show of sheep, with improved trade. Breeding ewes 90/- to 110/-, lambs 70/- to 80/-. Pigs scarce; suckers 30/- to 80/-, and stores from £5.

GRAIN.

FLOATING GRAIN CARGOES (THE BALTIC), Saturday.—WHEAT—Cargo market quiet but prices firm, with Manitoba grades held for more money. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, Nov.-Dec. quoted 47/9, No. 2 ditto 47/3, Pacific Sept.-Oct. 47/3, No. 4 land winter Sept.-Oct. 46/-, Kosaka (63lbs.) August-Sept. 48/. Parcels opened firmer, but easier since. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, Oct.-Nov. sold at 46/- to 45/6, No. 2 ditto 45/6 to 45/7½, No. 2 land winter Sept.-selling 47/6, Sept.-Oct. 45/9, Kosaka (63lbs.), afloat 47/3, Australian afloat 49/- per 480lbs. MAIZE cargoes quiet and easier Plate afloat sellers 37/9, Sept. 37/-, Sept.-Oct. 35/9, Oct.-Nov. 34/6. Danube nominal, Aug.-Sept. sold 36/3, Sept.-Oct. 34/6, Oct.-Nov. sellers 34/-. BARLEY steady but quiet. Danube-Kus. cargoes, shipping-shipped, sellers 53/-, Sept.-Oct. 52/-. Dan. Moldavian Sept. 53/- per 400lbs. Barcelona firm, but quiet. OATS firm; Plate f.o.q. Nov.-Dec. nominally 25/6. No. 2 white clipped American Sept. 24/9, No. 3 Canadian Western, Oct.-Nov. 27/3 per 320lbs.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.—WHEAT—American markets failed to finish as good as expected, and Bradstreet's figures of our passages last week's shipments were decidedly bearish, which caused speculative portions of wheat here to show a moderate decline on the commencement of business to-day. Values, further receipts in view of support and limited inquiry for c.i.f. parcels, final quotations being 1/- per qr. cheaper. Cif. cargoes MAIZE firm. Kus. cargoes, shipping-shipped, sellers 53/-, Sept.-Oct. 52/-. Dan. Moldavian Sept. 53/- per 400lbs. Barcelona firm, but quiet. OATS firm; Plate f.o.q. Nov.-Dec. nominally 25/6. No. 2 white clipped American Sept. 24/9, No. 3 Canadian Western, Oct.-Nov. 27/3 per 320lbs.

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PROVISIONS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.—BACON—Live hogs at Chicago showed a further substantial advance, and speculative products were also dearer, but imports into Liverpool of late were fully equable to requirements. There was, however, little new feature in the situation for bacon here, holders remaining steady on firm, at late rates for all selections, with American Wiltshires and bellies mostly inquired for, and Cumberlands still in small compass. HAMS remain quiet for long cut, with short cut steady and in moderate request at late rates. Shoulders generally quiet, though picnics firm on the recent advance. Canadian Wiltshires quiet at the recent decline, with Irish and Continental prices slow and favouring buyers. LARD on the spot firm, but with higher c.i.f. rates, price easier for forward by per cwt. advance, prime steam being quoted 65/6 to 66/6. American refined is firmer, being 67/6 to 68/6 per cwt. CHEESE firm, and sellers more reserved owing to the recent advance in the primary markets. BUTTER quietly steady, with finest chiefly inquired for. 1066 firm and again dearer at 21/6 to 22/6 per 120lbs. Irish, 1922, finest, 120s. to 122s. per cwt. Australian, 1922, finest, 120s. to 122s. per cwt. Danish, 1922, finest, 120s. to 122s. per cwt. Siberian, 1922, finest, 120s. to 122s. per cwt. Russian, 1922, finest, 120s. to 122s. per cwt. Canadian, 1922, finest, 120s. to 122s. per cwt. New Zealand, 1922, finest, 120s. to 122s. per cwt. Argentine, 1922, finest, 120s. to 122s. per cwt. Brazilian, 1922, finest, 120s. to 122s. per cwt. Uruguayan, 1922, finest, 120s. to 122s. per cwt. Paraguayan, 1922, finest, 120s. to 122s. per cwt. Chilean, 1922, finest, 120s. to 122s. per cwt. Peruvian, 1922, finest, 120s. to 122s. per cwt. Ecuadorian, 1922, finest, 120s. to 122s. per cwt. Colombian, 1922, finest, 120s. to 122s. per cwt. Venezuelan, 1922, finest, 120s. to 122s. per cwt. Mexican, 1922, finest, 120s. to 122s. per cwt. Cuban, 1922, finest, 120s. to 122s. per cwt. Haitian, 1922, finest, 120s. to 122s. per cwt. Jamaican, 1922, finest, 120s. to 122s. per cwt. Trinidad, 1922, finest, 120s. to 122s. per cwt. Barbados, 1922, finest, 120s. to 122s. per cwt. Guadeloupe, 1922, finest, 120s. to 122s. per cwt. Martinique, 1922, finest, 120s. to 122s. per cwt. St. Lucia, 1922, finest, 120s. to 122s. per cwt. St. Vincent, 1922, finest, 120s. to 122s. per cwt. Grenada, 1922, finest, 120s. to 122s. per cwt. Tobago, 1922, finest, 120s. to 122s. per cwt. Dominica, 1922, finest, 120s. to 122s. per cwt. Montserrat, 1922, finest, 120s. to 122s. per cwt. Antigua, 1922, finest, 120s. to 122s. per cwt. St. Kitts, 1922, finest, 120s. to 122s. per cwt. Nevis, 1922, finest, 120s. to 122s. per cwt. Virgin Islands, 1922, finest, 120s. to 122s. per cwt. Bermuda, 1922, finest, 120s. to 122s. per cwt. Bahamas, 1922, finest, 120s. to 122s. per cwt. Jamaica

JAMES H. NORTH & CO.'S SALES.

SALE TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), 26TH SEPT. IN THE ESTATE SALEROOMS, 110 GRAFTON STREET, AT 1.30, FOR 2 O'CLOCK SHARP TIME.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, WITH POSSESSION. "CORBALLY," 52 GROSVENOR ROAD, RATHMINES.—

HELD FOR EVER. SOLD FREE OF ALL RENT.

SEMI-DETACHED, NON-BASEMENT HOUSE, choicely situated, within three minutes' walk of tram. The House has been fitted up at great expense, and possesses many features of an unusual character. The reception and bedrooms are heated by radiators, as are also the hall, conservatory, and landing. Electric light and gas are laid on. The accommodation comprises entrance and inner hall, with tessellated floor and stained glass windows; lavatory off hall, with supply of hot and cold water; drawingroom, with bay window; morning room, spacious diningroom, opening into conservatory; pantries, kitchen, and scullery. On the first floor, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, with porcelain bath; separate w.c., wash hand basin, heated linen press and storeroom. There are also billiard room for full-sized table, and a library. Servants' apartment, approached by separate staircase; laundry, with 2 porcelain troughs, each having hot and cold water. Front and back garden, with side and rear entrance; outside w.c. and coal house in enclosed yard.

R. M. O'GRADY, Solicitor, 22 Nassau street.

MOUNTTOWN GAS WORKS, DUN LAOGHAIRE, with BUILDINGS

and comprising in all or about 2 Statute acres, enclosed by substantial walls. Held free of rent for ever. Possession to purchaser. The frontage to Mounttown road is about 300 feet, with entrance and gateway. The buildings are extensive, and adapted to the requirements of a dairyman, motor garage, laundry or other business requiring large accommodation. The manager's residence is an attractive building, in good order. It contains 5 apartments, bathroom, etc., and has large well stocked garden.

THE PLANT on the premises is not included in the Sale, and will be removed by the Vendors.

D. and T. FITZGERALD, Solicitors, 84, Andrew street.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

19 KENILWORTH PARK, RATHMINES.—A MODERN, WELL-BUILT, SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE,

two storeys high, with basement bow windows; gas and water throughout; garden in front and large garden at rear, with rear entrance; held for 197 years from 1st February, 1899, subject to a ground rent of £4 10s. 0d. per annum. At present let at £63 15s. 0d. per annum, payable monthly.

CASEY, CLAY, and COLLINS, Solicitors, 21 St. Andrew street.

ON VIEW THIS DAY.

SALE TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) AND WEDNESDAY, GREENHILL, KILLINEY.

HIGH-CLASS ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE.

Upright Grand Pianoforte, in rosewood case, by Schiedmayer; Grandfather Clock, Walnut Drawing-room Suite, upholstered in plush; Inlaid Walnut and Occasional Tables, Sets of Mahogany Chairs, Mahogany Bookcase and Cabinet, Books, Engravings, Paintings and Mirrors, Antique Nelson Sideboard, Telescope Dining Table, Mahogany Falling-leaf Tables, Sheraton Dinner Wagon, Antique Nelson Sideboard, Cut-glass Suite, Gilt Mirrors, Plated Ware, Inlaid Walnut China Cabinets, Lounge and Easy Chairs, Jacquerty Inlaid and Ormolu Drawingroom and other Tables, Whatnots, Ornamental China, Inlaid Tables, Mirrors, Mahogany Chest Drawers, Wash Stands, Pier Mirrors, Mahogany Cheval Mirrors, Antique Mahogany Bed and Spring, Black Bedroom Suite, Knee-hole Toilet Tables, Mahogany Dressing Tables; Mangle, and Brass Beds and Springs, Hair Mattresses and Bedding, and the usual Bedroom Furniture; Mangle, Tables, Chairs, and Kitchen Utensils, Gas Cooker, Garden Roller, Lawn Mower, Tennis Marker, Garden Seats, etc.

FIRST DAY—DRAWINGROOM, DININGROOM, STUDY, AND HALL. SECOND DAY—BEDROOMS, KITCHEN, AND OUTDOOR EFFECTS.

ON VIEW THIS DAY. SALE COMMENCING EACH DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.

JAMES H. NORTH & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 110 GRAFTON STREET.

'Phones 48 and 49.

Established 1815.

BATTERSBY & CO.'S SALES.

SAMUEL HOLMES, LTD., IN LIQUIDATION.

ON VIEW TO-DAY.—SALE TO-MORROW.

MOTOR LORRIES, CHARABANCS, BODIES, TIMBER, &c., GRANBY ROW AND MALAHIDE ROAD DEPOTS.

WE have been instructed by D. Telford, Esq., F.C.A., the Official Liquidator TO SELL BY AUCTION, at the above Premises, the valuable rolling stock of the above well-known firm, comprising as follows:—Albion Lorry, 3½ h.p.; 2 Albion Charabancs, 30 seaters, 32 h.p.; Alldays, 35 seater; Willey's Overland Charabanc, 16 seater, 20-24 h.p.; also Loco, 30 seater Charabanc; and 3 new 16 seater Bodies; one 35 seater Body; 2 new 30 seater Bodies, also Secondhand Charabanc